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Biographical History of Massachusetts

Biographies and Autobiographies of the Leading Men in the State

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT, A.M., D.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume II

With opening chapters on
Massachusetts Ideals
BY HON. JOHN DAVIS LONG

MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
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INTRODUCTION

MASSACHUSETTS IDEALS

IT is not a great fault, but it is certainly an incompleteness, that we are forever basing our estimate of our dear old Commonwealth on the fame of a comparatively few conspicuous names. We ring the changes on those of a score or two of orators, poets, and literary lights, forgetting that their prominence is only a little above that of the average of the higher and better culture and service of the great mass of our vanguard. It is not unlikely that to many minds the first suggestion on reading these biographical sketches is that they are of men of no wide-spread fame, but of local repute and not likely to have lasting records.

But while this may be true, the fact is that it is they who really represent the true Massachusetts ideal. Of the especially conspicuous men of our time, not half a dozen names, if even so many, will outlast the oblivion of the next fifty years.

Recently to a stenographer, an intelligent young lady, graduate of the high school in a neighboring city, I dictated a letter in which I used the name of John A. Andrew. Forty-five years ago he was the most prominent man in our Commonwealth. What was my surprise when she gave me her copy to find the name written "*Johnny Andrew*," she evidently thinking I had referred to some schoolboy. I said to her: "Do you not know who John A. Andrew was?" She replied that she had never heard of him.

Probably if a generation hence some mouser, even an ordinarily well-informed one, shall run across this present volume and haply read what I now write, he will pause and knit his brow and say to himself: "Well, who was John A. Andrew?" What will last and will have its vital influence on the future of our civilization is the aggregate power of the moral, intellectual and industrial forces which make Massachusetts to-day a tremendous factor in the world's progress.

And these are finding expression in the lives of her leading though not especially conspicuous men — men who all over her area, in busy cities and in rural villages, promote industrial enterprises, develop resources, improve transportation and the comforts of living, put out the products of improved agriculture and manufacture, cultivate the refinements of the homes alike of ease and labor, teach, write, cure, comfort, minister, and serve in every walk or profession.

The ideals of Massachusetts are illustrated too in the striking fact that these sketches are not of any one class or station or calling. They are of men born with silver spoons in their mouths and of men who went barefoot in their boyhood — men who have had all the advantages of college training yet not been spoiled by it, and men who, though they hardly ever saw the inside of a schoolhouse, have yet made equal mark. It only needs that there should be added to the list due representation of the Massachusetts women who have so abundantly leavened the lump and who in every avenue and phase of life have inspired and refined the atmosphere, helped in the common work, and especially held high the ideals.

I suppose that a hundred years ago the ideals of Massachusetts would have been looked for in the three learned professions, law, medicine, and the pulpit. In each of these there has been a tremendous advance. The range of the lawyer was then much narrower. He dealt and dealt soundly with questions of constitutional law and the fundamentals of commercial and real estate law. But since then the marvelous development of science and the magic of invention have vastly widened the area of his profession and made a new field for the application of legal principles to the infinitely ramifying conditions of modern times. Instead of the all-round, old-fashioned lawyer, whose practice embraced everything from a five-dollar slander suit to an opinion on the power of Congress, we have now the specialist in every branch of legal inquiry. There are few eloquent speeches to juries. Rhetoric is at a discount. Plain, direct, pointed argument and statement have taken its place. If Rufus Choate were in practice to-day not many would go into the court-room to hear him. Best of all, the manners of the lawyer, which then were brutal and browbeating, have become towards one another and towards witnesses and the court those of the gentleman. And this betterment is due not a little to some of the men whose sketches are in the volumes of this work.

The advance of the ideals in medicine and surgery, in the training of physicians, in the qualifications required for their admission to practice, in the results of their beneficent skill and in the specialization of their practice, are still more striking — even marvelous. In the pulpit the old theology in every denomination has been liberalized to a degree that would make its reappearance as quaint and antiquated as that of Rip Van Winkle after his twenty years' sleep. The test of a man's religion is no longer in his professional faith but in his conduct of life. The recent notable religious revival in Boston was a distinct and cheering advance on the past in its insistence on personal righteousness in living. This liberalizing tendency is the significant thing in the present ideals not alone of this but of the other professions. The mind is open as never before to new light from whatever source it may break.

But the three learned professions no longer absorb the first place. We look for the ideals of Massachusetts also in commercial and industrial lines — in her traders, manufacturers, mechanics and, to the honor of our time, in her labor. The standards in all these have steadily advanced. Of course, the standard is always higher than the individual practice of the units which march under it. Cheating, lying, shirking, and all the foxes that would spoil the vines are, as they always have been and will be till the millennium, pests incident to human nature. But the most helpful thing to-day is the persistence and relentlessness with which all these are ferreted out and brought to shame and punishment. The public conscience is wide awake to them. No finer ideal exists among us than that which not brave leaders alone but the public opinion at large is enforcing. It had a great impulse in the transcendental movement in the later half of the last century which flowered in Massachusetts, and especially in the antislavery crusade which — perhaps more easily because it dealt with the mote in our brother's eye and not in our own — stirred everywhere the moral sentiment of our people to a heat that is not yet lost but is still a warming precedent to which we turn. Our poets have been a notable factor in the idealization of Massachusetts, the poets of freedom, of nature, and of human sympathies — doing their work so well that, with the passing of the occasion for them, there are none now. George T. Angell, just gone to his rest, has spread the mantle of Christian brotherhood over the dumb animals and made them kin.

INTRODUCTION

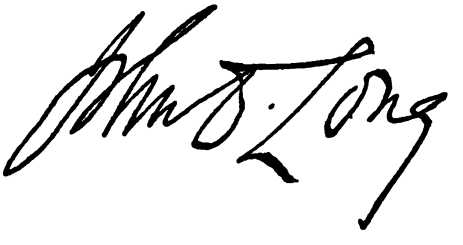
In education the ideals of Massachusetts have always been high, from the time when in 1647 the colony voted that every town should maintain a public school and every one of one hundred families a grammar school. Education is as boundless and free as the air. The public school is an alembic in which will be distilled from our influx of foreign elements the pure waters of our republican citizenship. At the North End of Boston, where the Irishman supplanted the Yankee and in turn has been supplanted by the Jew, the Italian and the Russian, and where, at the grammar school graduating exhibitions to-day, the children of these last constitute the whole graduating class, the observer cannot distinguish them in their dress, their manner, their spirit, their culture or their patriotism from the pupils of any purely native school. They sing America and The Star Spangled Banner; and their thoughts, their ideals, their spirit and tone are all American. Our schools of high grade, our normal schools, technical schools, colleges, are the universities of the common people. Industrial education is rapidly supplying the greatly disproportionate lack which a too purely academic education was in danger of causing. Our teachers of all grades share with the church ministers a vital, wholesome, intellectual, and moral influence over the community. There are no very brilliant literary lights, of which we used to boast a few, but literary culture is more universal, and if at a more common level it is an advanced level. Almost any schoolboy or schoolgirl, ambitiously alive in that line, can write as good poems as appear in the magazines.

Indeed education and labor have gone forward, hand in hand, and this comradeship is ideal. Not only have the conditions of labor been softened but all its accompaniments in the line of living, home-refinement, amusements, books, libraries, music and self-respect, are indistinguishable from those of wealth. The dividing line is not between rich and poor, but between those who adopt the fine standards of life and those who do not, between good taste and bad taste, between good manners and bad manners. All that is worth having and that truly conduces to the best and happiest life is open to all.

The ideals of Massachusetts are high and noble. The need is not so much as to them as it is to the conduct and practice of the individual in living up to them. In that respect there is indeed unlimited cause for vigilance and improvement. Our frame of

government is a perfect democracy. Yet under it are often graft and prostitution of public office and infidelity to trust, from all which the ideal is calling in trumpet tones. The simple life is the text, and the ideal is not riches and ostentation, but good health, good habits, a clear conscience, industrious occupation, modest income, simple tastes and a contented spirit. Yet often extravagance and waste and dissipation of time and character fail to follow or even to think of this ideal.

But good examples abound. The great mass of the people lead healthy, honest lives and look upward to the serenities. The ideals go before like the cloud by day and the flame by night; and these biographical sketches, taken from the body politic at large, and reflected in the lifelike portraits which give them a more enduring vitality, exemplify their embodiment.



SAMUEL NELSON ALDRICH

SAMUEL NELSON ALDRICH was born at Upton, Massachusetts, February 3, 1838. He died at his summer home in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 27, 1908. His father was Sylvanus Bucklin Aldrich and his mother Lucy Jane (Stoddard) Aldrich. Like many successful men he recognized the helpful influence of his mother upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He had difficulties in obtaining an education through sickness and lack of funds. He attended Worcester Academy and the Southampton Commercial Academy. He entered Brown University, but after two years was obliged to leave college on account of his health. He taught school at Upton, Holliston, and Worcester, and then took up the study of law with Hon. Isaac Davis and E. B. Stoddard at Worcester, and also at the Harvard Law School.

In 1863 he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession at Marlborough, Massachusetts, from 1863 to 1874, after which time he had an office in Boston while retaining his residence at Marlborough, where he had a prominent part in the political affairs of the town. He served on the school committee for nine years, and for several years was chairman of the board. For four years he was one of the selectmen, and he held other important offices in the town. He was a director in the Peoples Bank of Marlborough and president of the Board of Trade. He was also president of the Framingham & Lowell railroad and of the Massachusetts Central railroad. He was vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York, a director of the Boston Merchants Association, and also a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

In 1879–80 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from the Fourth Middlesex district, and served as chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and also as a member of the committee on bills in the third reading, on federal relations and on constitutional amendments. In 1880 he was returned to the Senate, and served

with efficiency on the same committees as in the previous year, also on the committee on the judiciary. In 1883 he was a member of the House of Representatives. In 1880 he was Democratic candidate for Congress from the old eleventh district of Massachusetts, but was defeated by the Hon. William Russell of Lawrence. In March, 1887, by appointment of President Cleveland, he became Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston. He resigned in 1890 to become president of the State National Bank of Boston, and he continued in this office until the close of his life. In the public stations which he filled he was active and influential; a good debater and a wise administrator. He was a member of the Algonquin Club, Athletic and Art Clubs of Boston, and was treasurer of the latter club for many years.

He was married at Upton, September 15, 1865, to Mary J. Macfarland. Their only child is Harry M. Aldrich, who follows his father's profession in Boston.

This is an outline of a life of integrity and rich usefulness.

L. D. Apsley

LEWIS DEW[illegible] APSLEY

ONE of the born business lead[illegible] ng from a sister State, has gained full develop[illegible] d soil of Massachusetts, is Lewis Dewart [illegible] k a pro- inent part in national affairs for several [illegible] head of one of the most important rubber [illegible] ica.

His grandfather, William Apsley, came [illegible] United States in 1800, and settled in Ch[illegible] Maryland, where, March 8, 1805, he mar[illegible] ad five children. Of these, the youngest, [illegible] born March 13, 1818, married Anna Catherine, daug[illegible] and Anna (Bartleson) Wenck, emigrants from Germa[illegible] Holland, respectively, who had settled in Luzerne County, P[illegible]ania. By this marriage there were five sons and a daughter. M[illegible] Apsley died December 9, 1893, but her husband is still living and [illegible] tive business at his ninety-second year, being a merchant at Lock [illegible]ven, Pennsylvania. His longevity, as well as his success, may be a[illegible]ibuted in no small degree to his industry, integrity, genial frankness, and cheerful optimism under all circumstances.

Lewis Dewart Apsley was the fifth of the six children, and was born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1852. He was nine years old when the family moved to Lock Haven. Here he developed physical strength in out-of-door life, athletic sports and games, of which he was fond, and spent some years in rudimentary studies at public and private schools. He found the desire for business so strong that he failed to appreciate the importance of collegiate training. To him price-lists and catalogues afforded the most helpful reading, and he can testify that such works — produced at a great outlay in time and money — have an educational value that few realize or ever consider.

Following his own preference, he left school at the age of sixteen, becoming a traveling salesman in Northern Pennsylvania.

LEWIS DEWART APSLEY

ONE of the born business leaders that, coming from a sister State, has gained full development on the favored soil of Massachusetts, is Lewis Dewart Apsley, who took a prominent part in national affairs for several years, and is now at the head of one of the most important rubber goods industries in America.

His grandfather, William Apsley, came from England to the United States in 1800, and settled in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, where, March 8, 1805, he married Susan Meeks. They had five children. Of these, the youngest, George Apsley, was born March 13, 1818, married Anna Catherine, daughter of Conrad and Anna (Bartleson) Wenck, emigrants from Germany and Holland, respectively, who had settled in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were five sons and a daughter. Mrs. Apsley died December 9, 1893, but her husband is still living and in active business in his ninety-second year, being a merchant at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. His longevity, as well as his success, may be attributed in no small degree to his industry, integrity, genial frankness, and cheerful optimism under all circumstances.

Lewis Dewart Apsley was the fifth of the six children, and was born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1852. He was nine years old when the family moved to Lock Haven. Here he developed physical strength in out-of-door life, athletic sports and games, of which he was fond, and spent some years in rudimentary studies at public and private schools. He found the desire for business so strong that he failed to appreciate the importance of collegiate training. To him price-lists and catalogues afforded the most helpful reading, and he can testify that such works — produced at a great outlay in time and money — have an educational value that few realize or ever consider.

Following his own preference, he left school at the age of sixteen, becoming a traveling salesman in Northern Pennsylvania.

His first experience was in selling tobacco and cigars on commission for A. Ralph & Company, of Philadelphia, and commissions of more than $150 for his first week drew immediate attention to his extraordinary business ability. He was called to Philadelphia, where he continued in the employment of this firm and others in the same line for eight years. In 1876 he became assistant superintendent of the department of boots, shoes, and rubber goods in John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia. In 1877 he resigned that position, and, with a partner, engaged in trade for himself in the same line. Soon selling out to his partner, he associated himself with the Gossamer Rubber Company of Boston. In this place he remained until 1885, when he, with J. H. Coffin, of Boston, founded the Goodyear Gossamer Company, at Hudson, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of rubber clothing. Enlarged three times within five years, this factory quickly became the largest producer of gossamer garments in the country. Purchasing his partner's interest in 1892, he incorporated the business as the Apsley Rubber Company, adding the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. At this time a site of sixteen acres had been acquired, and large brick buildings, on a model plan, had replaced the wooden structures burned a short time before.

His activities have extended to numerous organizations for the promotion of trade. He was president of the Gossamer Manufacturers' Association in 1887; and in 1895 became president of the New England Rubber Club. He organized the Rubber Manufacturing and Distributing Company in 1906, having distributing houses in Chicago, Illinois, and in Seattle and Spokane, Washington. He is more or less identified with other business institutions.

He is a devoted adherent of the Republican party, to which he has rendered important service not only in affairs of the Commonwealth but in those of the nation. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts. As a candidate for the Fifty-fourth Congress, he was re-elected, and received a plurality of 8560 votes, which was the largest gain made by any Congressman in the State. He served on the Committees on Agriculture, Invalid Pensions and Labor. In 1894 he was chosen vice-chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. In 1896 he was summoned by President McKinley to Canton, Ohio, and was offered the chairmanship of that

committee, but declined, urging the reappointment of Hon. Joseph W. Babcock as chairman. He consented, however, to continue as vice-chairman, and to share the responsibility for the campaign.

The knowledge and experience gained in the successful campaign of 1894 led him to visit the Pacific Coast, armed with a letter from Hon. Mark Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was cordially received, and was everywhere successful in harmonizing discordant elements and in arousing enthusiasm for the principles of the party. His visit led the National Committee to interest itself more than ever before in the campaign on the Pacific Coast. He was highly complimented by the party leaders for this work.

Mr. Apsley takes a loyal pride in Hudson, his adopted home town, and loses no opportunity to promote its welfare and progress. He represents numerous local interests besides the great manufacturing company of which he is president and treasurer. He is a Unitarian, and lends his influence to the advancement of the prosperous Hudson church. Still retaining his liking for recreation of energetic kind, he finds his keenest enjoyment in open air sports and amusements.

He is a member of numerous and varied fraternal, social and other organizations, including the Freemasons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Mystic Shrine, and Patrons of Husbandry. He has long been a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to various clubs, such as the Republican, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Home Market.

Mr. Apsley married, November 5, 1873, Laura M., daughter of John S. and Eliza Clark (Swain) Remington, and a descendant from Richard Swain, who came from England to New England about 1640. Their only child died when six years old.

Mr. Apsley urges "establishing early in life high ideals and ambitions, and endeavoring to attain them; doing such things, and only such, as will command one's own respect and the respect of others." Adherence to these principles, he affirms, will bring success.

WALTER IRVING BADGER

WALTER IRVING BADGER, corporation attorney and lawyer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 15, 1859. His father, Erastus Beethoven Badger, was a son of Daniel B. and Anne (Clarke) Badger and a descendant from Giles Badger, who came from England to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1750. Erastus B. Badger married Fanny Babcock, daughter of James and Fanny (Babcock) Campbell. He was a manufacturer of copper and galvanized iron utensils and appliances and a man of remarkable energy. Walter Irving Badger was a vigorous, athletic child and youth, [illegible] and courageous and fond of all kinds of [illegible] the University football team [illegible] ing captain of [illegible] alled upon to [illegible] his time were [illegible] e example and [illegible] unusually strong [illegible] he says, was such [illegible] passing through the [illegible] he was fitted for [illegible] Yale University in [illegible] Having determined [illegible] in accordance with the wishes of his [illegible] favorable circumstances, he became [illegible] in 1882, and while serving [illegible] in the law school of Boston [illegible] LL.B. 1885. In speaking of this period of [illegible] its the influence of home and contact with [illegible] as the most important factors in influencing [illegible], and school companionship having less influ- [illegible] He included such clients as the Boston and Maine [illegible] Travelers Insurance Company; Henry H. Rogers of New York; the Boston Ice Company; the Boston Gas Light

Walter S. Badger

Company; the Cudahy Packing Company; the United States Rubber Shoe Company; the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburg, Pa.; the United States Express Company, etc. He was attorney for the gas company in the celebrated trial of the cases growing out of the subway explosion of March 4, 1897 and also for Mr. H. H. Rogers in the litigation growing out of the gas war in Boston. He was married October 6, 1887, to Elizabeth Hand, daughter of Daniel and Frances (Ansley) Wilcox, of New Haven, Connecticut, and the two children born of this marriage are Walter Irving Badger, Jr., and Grace Ansley Badger.

His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he never changed his allegiance. He is a member of the Baptist denomination. His recreation is driving and yachting and his club membership includes the University of Boston; the Exchange; the New Algonquin; the Curtis; the Country Club of Brookline; the University of New York; the Yale of New York; the Eastern Yacht and the Boston Yacht. To young men he says: "Honesty, integrity, loyalty, application and unbounded energy, all are essential to success."

[illegible] ALBERT [illegible]ER

[illegible] ber 27, 1848, at [illegible] Rufus B[illegible]er, an [illegible] scientious farmer, [illegible] nship, die[illegible] in 1897, [illegible] He w[illegible] t of C[illegible]tain Love- [illegible] in P[illegible]broke, New [illegible] B[illegible]ly connec- [illegible] [illegible] d good New

[illegible] e multifarious [illegible] re entirely on [illegible] the care of live [illegible] tasteful and he [illegible] to work on his [illegible] d with many [illegible] e a day, but by [illegible] et ready for the [illegible] e attended. He [illegible] 873, later came to [illegible] e in 1879, receiv- [illegible] as rewarded for [illegible] ze. As he had [illegible] se he naturally [illegible] of the greatest [illegible] panionship which [illegible] s affords he had [illegible] pursuits, but as he [illegible] xed he read vora- [illegible] y.

[illegible] 0, his ability brought [illegible] Operative Dentistry [illegible] il 1887 he was lec-

Henry B. Baer. D.D.S.

turer on oral deformities in the same institution and during the past two years he has given special lectures in the dental department of Tufts College. Dr. Baker has never aspired to hold public office but, imbued with the conviction that it is a man's duty to aid his fellowmen in practising those pursuits to which he is most strongly called, he has rather confined himself to his own profession, straining every endeavor to gain a marked ability in fields of operation not already attained by others. To these specialties he is now devoting his entire time. As early as 1872 he was led to the invention of the pneumatic mallet by a curious accident, so trifling that it seems almost incredible. He happened to have in his hands a tube such as boys use for bean-blowers. At the same time he had in his mouth a round piece of candy which dissolved rapidly. He playfully put one end of the tube between his lips and accidentally the candy slipped into the tube. He covered the lower end of the tube with his finger to prevent it from dropping. As soon as he felt it touch his finger he sucked the candy back and to his surprise it flew up the tube with such force that he thought he had fractured one of his front teeth. He lay awake nearly all the following night trying to evolve a plan to utilize the force so mysteriously concealed. The next morning he was at the machine-shop bright and early and within three days he had the pneumatic mallet complete. Ever since that time it has been conceded by the profession to be a most ideal force for condensing gold into the excavated cavities of the teeth.

Four years later, in 1877, he read before the Vermont State Dental Society a paper descriptive of a new invention which he had evolved for restoring normal features in artificial dentures. After the lapse of still another four years, in 1881, he invented an artificial palate for correcting imperfect speech. For two weeks he shut himself up in his house, working nearly all the time day and night, allowing himself very little sleep and giving strict orders that he should not be disturbed by any one, and at last he succeeded in overcoming the difficulties that stood in the way of perfecting this invention which, as he felt sure in the beginning, would, if his endeavor succeeded, revolutionize the whole treatment of this troublesome and humiliating deformity. He succeeded in every point at stake and won the proud distinction of being recognized by his profession as "standing alone in this specialty." In 1893 Dr. Baker invented still another most useful and beneficent device for correcting and overcoming

protruding and receding jaws. This also has been accepted by the dental profession as placing the whole subject of Orthodontia on an entirely new plane. It is known under the name of the "Baker Anchorage." Amid all these exacting occupations Dr. Baker found time in 1887 to contribute a chapter on "Obturators and Artificial Vela" to the American System of Dentistry.

His services in the cause of his profession have won him many honors. He is a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, an honorary member of American Society of Orthodontists, honorary member of the Vermont State Dental Society, and also of the New Hampshire State Dental Society. In 1876 he called the Vermont dentists together and formed a society of which he was elected vice-president. This society now has an adequate law to govern the practice of dentistry. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Bay State Automobile Club, of the Highland Club of West Roxbury, and of the Massachusetts Rifle Association of which he is a director. He holds the world's record in rifle-shooting on the Columbia target. He has been president of the Jamaica Plain and Dedham Sportsmen's Clubs. He has always been a great advocate of out-of-door sports.

In November, 1874, he was married to Julia, daughter of F. F. and Mary E. (Mower) Wills, whose ancestors were among the prominent founders of Watertown. He has two sons: Lawrence Wills Baker has adopted his father's profession, and is a member of the teaching staff of the Harvard Dental School; the second son, Warren Stearns Baker, is still a Massachusetts Institute of Technology student.

In reading the biography of this successful man, one could have no doubt that his recommendation for achieving success in life would be based principally on his own experience. "In selecting a life-work," he says, "be sure to choose that which you are adapted to, for failure is sure to follow one who is not qualified for what he selects. All great men" he adds, "have made their success by work. Idle men never become famous. After one has chosen wisely, strive to be a leader in that work." It is certainly most inspiring for the young to realize what a name a poor New Hampshire farmer's boy may win for himself by decision, determination, unflagging industry and a definite idea of what he wants to do. Such a life is open to all who have the will and the ability.

A. G. Barbour

AJ \RBER

ALBERT G. ... 'ccessful business men of the ... ts, was born in Epping, New H... ...rd work on a farm was his early lot. De... ...t the age of six, "I had to do my share of ... the age of seven." This labor of the hands le... ...n him, and he now says that he believes it a benef... ...begin life.

Mr. Barber comes of old Colonial stock. ...aracteristics of his father were industry, frugality and ... ...estor, Robert Barber, came from England to Exeter, ...e, in 1675. His father, James Pike Barber, a well-to-do ... ...ied Lucinda A. Jenness. He is on both sides of families wh... ...rs have generally lived out more than the allotted years; h... ...father on the one side, Daniel Barber, living from 1792 to 187... James Jenness, born 1798, lived to 1866.

Circumstances directed the early occupation of Albert G... Barber. His father's farm and the public schools of Epping were the educators of his early years. He found that meeting men who have lived out the strenuous way, was to him his highest stimulant to success.

Mr. Barber's domestic life has been a happy one. New Year's Day, 1880, brought to him his wife. She was Annie E. Skerrye, daughter of Frederick and Susan (Starrett) Skerrye, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia; a woman of influence, and highly esteemed by her wide circle of friends. Of their two sons, Frederick Arthur is vice-president and advertising manager of the Globe Optical Company, and the other, Raymond Jenness, is a mining engineer. Three years after his marriage, at the age of twenty-six, Albert Gilman Barber left the farm, and coming to Boston entered into mercantile life. He clung to his first choice and his first choice, the optical business, clung to him, each bettered by the connection. He entered the employ of John W. Sanborn & Company in 1888, and in 1889,

A. G. Barber

ALBERT GILMAN BARBER

ALBERT GILMAN BARBER, one of the successful business men of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, July 18, 1857. Hard work on a farm was his early lot. Deprived of a mother's care at the age of six, "I had to do my share of the work," he says, "from the age of seven." This labor of the hands left its impress for good on him, and he now says that he believes it a benefit to any boy to thus begin life.

Mr. Barber comes of old Colonial stock. The marked characteristics of his father were industry, frugality and piety. His ancestor, Robert Barber, came from England to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1675. His father, James Pike Barber, a well-to-do farmer, married Lucinda A. Jenness. He is on both sides of families whose members have generally lived out more than the allotted years; his grandfather on the one side, Daniel Barber, living from 1792 to 1876, and James Jenness, born 1798, lived to 1866.

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with Mr. Sanborn, organized the Globe Optical Company, Mr. Barber acting as manager. Three years later he assumed the duties of treasurer and general manager, and in 1902 was elected president and treasurer.

In politics, Mr. Barber is a Republican and has never changed his political or party allegiance. With a mind religiously inclined, he early in life became a member of the Methodist Church, where in his own city of Newton he is a prominent member. He is a Mason, member of Sullivan Lodge, Epping, New Hampshire; is also a member of R. A. Chapter and Gethsemane Commandery of Knights Templars, of Newton, Massachusetts. Together with these Mr. Barber is identified with the Methodist Social Union; Boston City Club; Economic Club; New Hampshire Club, and American Association of Wholesale Opticians.

Living out a busy life, doing the good that may come within his sphere to do, active in all that makes for good citizenship, still in the prime of his manhood, he stands the exemplification of business success by business means, ever directed by high and noble Christian standards. He is a man who has made himself — his own way in the world, and that part of the world which comes within his reach, knows and respects him for it. "To attain success in business," he says, "a young man must first believe in himself. If he does this, works hard and steadily, has confidence in his calling, believing that to him who masters it there is a great future, then he cannot fail of success. All this comes if he takes care of his health, is honest, industrious and has good habits."

ʳR CABOT BAYLIES

ʾAYLIES, a leading Boston merchant and
ʳr, was born August 13, 1862, at Taun-
His father was Edmund Lincoln
ʰer 28, 1869), son of Edmund Bay-
ʕ, 1878) and Elizabeth Ann (Pay-
ʾ E. Ray, daughter of Robert
ˌ9) and Cornelia (Prime) Ray, of
ˌdfather, General Hodijah Baylies,
ˌWashington, and married Betsy, the
ˌjamin Lincoln. He is a descendant of
ˌ came to Massachusetts from England in 1737,
ˌy, who left England soon after 1700, and settled in
ˌity.

ˌe and school were undoubtedly the strongest influences in
ˌding his tastes, and aspirations, but his early companionship in life out-of-doors also greatly affected his future. In 1877 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy to fit for college, and in 1880 was admitted to Harvard University, from which he graduated with the A.B. degree in 1884.

At this time the railroads of the country were well launched upon their period of extraordinary development. He had taken much interest in railroading, which seemed to offer great opportunities, and in the autumn of 1884, directly after graduation, he entered the freight department of the Erie Railroad. About a year was spent at Elmira, New York. He was then transferred to the general office of the Erie Company in New York City, where he was made chief clerk, and afterwards became assistant general freight agent. The latter position he continued to hold until 1889, when he resigned and removed to Boston.

In 1891 he associated himself with the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston, and was made its vice-president. About this time he became connected with numerous other corporations, including

the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company and the Taunton Copper Company.

On January 1, 1896, he became partner in the dry goods commission house of Amory, Browne & Company, selling agents for New England and Southern cotton-mills. The mills represented have kept in most successful operation, and their products have been widely distributed.

Though the business of Mr. Baylies as a merchant has been so important, he has not permitted it to monopolize his energies. He has been particularly interested in the electric and gas light companies of Boston. He has retained a leading part in the management of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and has been a director for fifteen years. He is also vice-president and chairman of its executive committee. He is a director in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company; Commonwealth Trust Company; Gosnold Mills Company; New England Trust Company; Newton and Watertown Gas Light Company and president of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. He is a trustee of the Suffolk Institute for Savings in Boston; Massachusetts Gas Companies; New England Gas and Coke Company; also vice-president and director of the New England Cotton Yarn Company and the Wellman Sole Cutting Machine Company. In Taunton he is a director in the Taunton-New Bedford Copper Company.

He has always kept his residence in Taunton, having a home in Boston only during the winter months. He has a fine farm in the former place, and has given much attention to its cultivation and improvement, finding in it his favorite diversion from business cares. He was president and director of the Bristol County Agricultural Society for several years. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Baylies is socially inclined, and is a member of numerous clubs in New York and Boston, being president of the Somerset Club of Boston. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

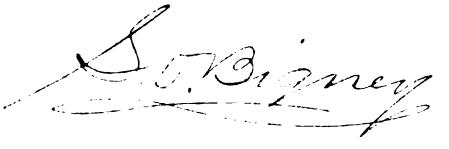
He was married November 17, 1888, to Charlotte Upham, daughter of George P. and Sarah (Sprague) Upham, granddaughter of Phinehas and Mary (Avery) Upham and Peleg and Sarah (Sampson) Sprague, and a descendant of John Alden, of the little band of settlers brought by the *Mayflower* to Plymouth in 1620. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baylies — Lincoln, Charlotte, George Upham, Walter Ray, Edmund and Ruth.

S. O. Bigney

SIDNEY OSBORNE BIGNE

SIDNEY OSBORNE BIGNEY, sole proprietor of the manufacturing establishment of S. O. Bigney & Co., Attleboro, Massachusetts, was born in Wentworth, ... County, Nova Scotia, November 4, 1854. He is the ... and Sarah Jane (Black) Bigney. On the paternal ... from the old French Huguenot ancestry, being a lineal ... of Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne, D.D., the eminent Swiss ... ecclesiastical historian, son of Louis Merle d'Aubigne. ... Henri Merle d'Aubigne was appointed court preacher at ... after the revolution of 1830 declined the post of tutor ... of Orange; received his degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, was ... of church history at Geneva, 1831, and filled the chair of ... history in the theological seminary until his death. Charles ... çois d'Aubigne, the French engraver and painter, pupil of ... e d'Aubigne, was associated with the famous Fontainebleau group of painters, and belonged to a coterie of great masters of landscape painting. Later the name was anglicised into the present form, Bigney. Among those who bear the family name are Mark F. Bigney, the poet, who was formerly managing editor of the *New Orleans Times;* Dr. P. M. Bigney, of Cincinnati, a war veteran of 1862, and Major Thomas Oozsley Bigney, an historian and poet of Colorado.

On the maternal side Colonel Bigney is of Scotch descent, and a lineal descendant of Adam Black of Edinburgh, well known in connection with Sir Walter Scott's works. Of this family were James Black of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, who was his party nominee for President of the United States in 1872; Dr. Joseph Black, the celebrated chemist, who succeeded Cullen in the ... of chemistry at Edinburgh University; and Jeremiah Sullivan Black, the eminent jurist and attorney-general of the United States under President Buchanan in 1857 and Secretary of State in 1860. The first of this name to settle in Massachusetts was Henry Black, who was



SIDNEY OSBORNE BIGNEY

SIDNEY OSBORNE BIGNEY, sole proprietor of the great manufacturing establishment of S. O. Bigney & Company of Attleboro, Massachusetts, was born in Wentworth, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, November 4, 1854. He is the son of James and Sarah Jane (Black) Bigney. On the paternal side he comes from the old French Huguenot ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne, D.D., the eminent Swiss divine and ecclesiastical historian, son of Louis Merle d'Aubigne. In 1823 Jean Henri Merle d'Aubigne was appointed court preacher at Brussels; after the revolution of 1830 declined the post of tutor to the Prince of Orange; received his degree of D.C.L. from Oxford; was professor of church history at Geneva, 1831, and filled the chair of church history in the theological seminary until his death. Charles François d'Aubigne, the French engraver and painter, pupil of Edme d'Aubigne, was associated with the famous Fontainebleau group of painters, and belonged to a coterie of great masters of landscape painting. Later the name was anglicised into the present form, Bigney. Among those who bear the family name are Mark F. Bigney, the poet, who was formerly managing editor of the *New Orleans Times;* Dr. P. M. Bigney, of Cincinnati, a war veteran of 1862, and Major Thomas Oozsley Bigney, an historian and poet of Colorado.

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admitted freeman in 1645. William Black came from Haddersfield, England, to Nova Scotia in 1774. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1727, whence he immigrated to England, and thence to Nova Scotia, where he settled on a farm near the town of Amherst, Nova Scotia, which is still occupied by some of his descendants. Among his descendants are Charles Allan Black, M.D., Amherst, Nova Scotia, born August 23, 1844, at Salem, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia; and William Black, general superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in British America.

The subject of this sketch received a good business education in the schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen his ambitious nature manifested itself, and he determined to seek a wider field than was afforded him at home. He came to North Attleboro, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of Draper, Pate, & Bailey, and made a thorough study of the manufacture of jewelry. After eight years of indomitable perserverance in the various departments, under the most experienced workmen, he had acquired complete and practical knowledge of the business, and in December, 1879, with C. A. Marsh, founded the firm of Marsh & Bigney, and began the manufacturing of jewelry in the Stephen Richardson building at North Attleboro, which, eighteen months later, was completely destroyed by fire. The partners at once secured a shop in the Robinson building at East Attleboro, and began getting out new samples, and were again in the market on the opening of the season's trade. July, 1894, Mr. Bigney purchased his partner's interest, and has ever since conducted the same under the firm style of S. O. Bigney & Company, of which he is the sole owner.

The particular branch of the industry which commands his attention is the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's high-grade, rolled plate and gold chains, and embraces a large and complete line of original and unexcelled designs in lorgnettes, neck chains, silk fobs and charms, with dainty trimmings. Massachusetts is the leading state in high-grade chain manufacture in the Union, and no better evidence of the rapid development of the industry can be found than that presented in the growth of S. O. Bigney & Company. The unique trade-mark of the firm is composed of the initials of Mr. Bigney's name entwined in a horseshoe which is enclosed within a triangle, and is emblematical of that good fortune which has attended his fair dealings and business methods. The firm is

one of long standing in the jewelry world, and the trade-mark is so well known by all jobbers of the jewelry trade that it is a sufficient guaranty for the excellent quality of the goods. Colonel Bigney has now one of the most conveniently arranged, modern and up-to-date factories in New England. It embraces about one half mile of floor space, finely fitted offices, packing room and workshop, equipped with all the latest improved machinery and appliances, and in which a full complement of employees are now at work in turning out large quantities of high-grade chains.

Mr. Bigney has been actively identified with the growth and development of the town of Attleboro, and there is no spot on earth to which he is more intensely loyal than to the state of his adoption. It is not alone in the jewelry trade that he is known. He has taken an active part during the last five years in politics, and has held many important offices. Colonel Bigney, for thus he is best known to the people of Massachusetts, in 1904 won a three-cornered contest for delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts to the National Republican Convention, and had the pleasure of helping to nominate Theodore Roosevelt. In 1905 he was elected to the governor's council from the Second Councilor District, three other candidates already in the field having resigned in his favor. In 1906 he became prominent as the advocate of a tariff policy which should have a fixed minimum rate which could not be changed except by a vote of Congress, and a maximum rate which the President might reduce or increase in accordance with the commercial interests of the United States in dealing with the hostile or friendly tariff provisions of other nations.

In the year 1908, when representatives of the delegation known jocularly as "The Big Four at Large" were to be chosen to go to the Republican National Convention, Colonel Bigney declared to the people of Massachusetts in unmistakable terms, that "the time had come when the Republican party should pass over some of its temporary honors to the men who have helped to build up its industries, instead of lavishing them upon men who are already burdened with them. There should be one active business man on the "Big Four at Large." As a result Senators Lodge and Crane, ex-Governor John D. Long, and S. O. Bigney were duly elected as the four delegates at large from Massachusetts. He was also selected to represent Massachusetts on the notification committee which notified

Judge Taft of his nomination for the Presidency, at which time, in a very neat speech, he presented to Judge Taft a life-size portrait of himself as he appeared in full winter dress on his last visit to the old Bay State. Mr. Bigney has become one of the best off-hand speakers in Massachusetts. His eulogy on William McKinley in 1902, at the Opera House at Attleboro, before a large audience, was highly complimented.

Colonel Bigney is an all-round athlete, fond of fencing and boxing and outdoor exercise. At the Attleboro factory he gets to work promptly at or before seven o'clock in the morning, is on duty all day and is generally the last to leave it at night. His office is fitted up for business, but the walls are covered with pictures, engravings and photographs, bearing witness to the cosmopolitan and artistic temperament of the man.

Quick to say yes, he is equally ready to say no. Prompt in decision, pleasant and courteous to employees and customers, Colonel Bigney has a host of sincere friends and honest admirers. His knowledge of the jewelry trade is comprehensive, as was shown when the commercial treaty between France and the United States had been negotiated and seemed likely to be ratified. Mr. Bigney is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; Home Market; Middlesex (Boston); Central Club (Providence, Rhode Island); and the West-Side (Attleboro). He is one of the most ardent admirers of nature and a man whose sympathies easily respond to distress and injustice. He is faithful in friendship, and full of tenderness for his kindred, and is reckoned among the enterprising and substantial citizens of Attleboro. He has one son, Harold Osborne Bigney, who is actively engaged with him in the manufacture of jewelry.

His Attleboro house is magnificently furnished, and abounds in evidences of the artistic and literary taste of its hospitable owner, who delights to entertain his many guests. His stables were once famous among the lovers of high-grade horses, and are still in keeping with his establishment, but the automobile has taken the first place in Colonel Bigney's estimation.

A motto appearing permanently on his business cards may suggest the temper and turn of mind of the man toward the young men of America:

"Eternal hustle, coupled with honesty and integrity, is the just price of success."

Cornelius N. Bliss

CORNELIUS N. BLISS

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, who for a generation has been identified prominently with the business interests and civic life of New York City, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, January 26, 1833. His father was Asahel Newton Bliss, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. His mother was Irene Borden Luther Bliss, of Fall River, Massachusetts.

The family is of the old Devonshire stock, which in so many fields of enterprise has made its mark upon the history of the English people. The first comers of the family in this country settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, about 1633. It was represented a little later by Thomas Bliss, who was among the founders of the town of Rehoboth.

The father of Mr. Bliss died during the boy's infancy, and his mother re-married and removed to New Orleans. The son was left in Fall River under the care of relatives and was educated there in the public schools and in Fisk's Academy. When fourteen years of age he joined his mother in New Orleans and, after studying for about two years in the New Orleans High School, he began his business career in the counting house of his step-father, Edward S. Keep. In the fall of 1848 he returned to Massachusetts and at once became connected with the wholesale dry goods business, in which he eventually rose to a position of recognized leadership.

Mr. Bliss was first employed in Boston in the wholesale dry goods house of James M. Beebe & Company, at that time one of the largest importing and jobbing firms in the American trade. He won his way to the front, through successive promotions, until finally he became a partner of the reorganized firm. When this firm was dissolved in 1866, Mr. Bliss became a partner in the dry goods commission house of John S. and Eben Wright & Company, of Boston.

He later established a branch of this house in New York City, the firm name being Wright, Bliss & Fabyan. The firm established

another branch in Philadelphia and Chicago and in 1881 changed its name to the present form of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, Mr. Bliss being the senior partner. The business which has been developed by the firm is one of the most extensive in the commercial world. The firm is agent for the output of many of the chief mills in the United States, including the Pepperell, Androscoggin, Otis & Bates, Boston Duck Company, Columbian Manufacturing Company, Cordis Mills and the American Printing Company. Outside of his immediate business, Mr. Bliss has had an active part in many large enterprises of the metropolis. He has served as vice-president of the Fourth National Bank; director of the Central Trust Company; of the Equitable Life Assurance Company and Home Insurance Company and several manufacturing companies in Massachusetts.

The extensive commercial interests of Mr. Bliss have not engrossed him so completely as to leave little time for participation in public affairs. In philanthropic and civic undertakings he has been a wise counselor. Among the important public positions which he has held are the following: governor, president and treasurer of the society of the New York Hospital; president New England Society; member of the Pan-American Conference; president of the American Protective Tariff League; and president of the Union League Club of New York City. He has been prominent for a quarter of a century in the councils of the Republican party. He was chairman of the New York Republican Committee, 1887–88; and treasurer of the National Republican Committee in 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904. He declined to be a candidate for governor of New York in 1885 and in 1891. He was Secretary of the Interior in the first cabinet of President McKinley, resigning in 1899. Mr. Bliss is a member of the Congregationalist Church and is president of the Board of Trustees of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Mr. Bliss was married in Boston, March 30, 1859, to Elizabeth Mary Plumer, daughter of Avery Plumer. They have two children, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and Elizabeth Plumer.

The career of Mr. Bliss is an inspiring example of steadfast fidelity to the highest ideas of commercial integrity and public service. He has combined the successful pursuit of business with a generous devotion to the larger civic interests of city, state and nation. He stands as a type of the finest leadership in American industry, philanthropy and politics.

CHARLES HENRY BOND

CHARLES HENRY BOND was born in Cliftondale in the town of Saugus, Massachusetts, on July 13, 1846. His grandfather was Charles Milton Bond, and his father, Charles Milton Bond, Jr. His mother's name was Mary Amerize. His oldest immigrant ancestor was John Bond, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who was a Freeholder in 1641, and probably came from Cornwall, England.

Mr. Bond was a direct descendant from Joseph Bond, of Newbury, who served in King Philip's War. There was nothing perhaps to distinguish Mr. Bond in youth from the rank and file of his mates save his love of music, which lasted to the day of his death. As a boy he kept poultry and had a knack for making things; a footstool which he made when only four years of age still survives. His education was that of the common schools and later he attended Speare's Commercial School of Boston. Like many another successful New Englander, he was anxious to confer upon others the benefits of which he had been deprived and he had ever a listening ear and an open hand for young men and women struggling for an education. His favorite authors were Dickens and Victor Hugo. One book which he read repeatedly was "John Halifax, Gentleman," and later he bought and gave away scores of copies.

Mr. Bond entered the cigar business in 1863 at the age of seventeen, and continued in it until his death. His dominant characteristic as a business man was his untiring energy and enterprise. Both he and his partner were firm believers in printer's ink. Honest goods and ample publicity finally made the name of Waitt and Bond famous throughout the country. This house was among the largest and best known cigar manufacturers in New England, and so successful were they that both partners amassed ample fortunes. Though a manufacturer and apparently immersed in trade, he was never absorbed by his business. In temperament he was a natural artist of refined taste. He might under other circumstances have

developed into a musician or painter. This taste found expression in generous patronage of music and the drama.

In religion he was a Unitarian, being a member of the Second Church of Boston, and served on both the Standing Committee of the church and also on the Music Committee for many years. Later in life he was much interested in Christian Science. In politics he was a stanch Republican and occasionally took a hand in practical politics, though not as an office-holder.

As a public-spirited citizen, he never failed to recognize his responsibility to the community. In 1885 he founded the Cliftondale Public Library and was president of the Library Association, also serving for a time on the Saugus Water Board. He was also president for many years of the Mutual Helpers Flower Work of Boston, a member of the Boston Art Club, serving on its entertainment committee, a member of the Tedesco Country Club, and a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Bond may fairly be said to have had a passion for helping young people. He gave prizes in the Saugus High School for over twenty years, for a dozen years at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, and later he gave prizes at the New Orleans University for colored students, and aided students at St. Lawrence University. Indeed, the number of students whom he aided directly and indirectly would run into the thousands, some of whom have later achieved national and international reputations. One of his favorite methods was to find engagements in churches, lyceums, and entertainment courses for gifted students of music and elocution, and assume the cost himself, thus enabling the student to help himself by service in his own profession. Any church or charity could always count upon Mr. Bond to furnish an entertainment at his own expense, partly because he wanted to help the charity, but more particularly because he wanted to help the young women or young men who gave the entertainment.

Mr. Bond was twice married. His first wife was Martha A. Morrison, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1872, to whom were born two children: Sara Augusta and Charles Wadsworth. His second wife was Belle Bacon, of Washington, D. C. The children of this marriage were Edith Louise, Mildred M., Kenneth Bacon, Charles Lawrence, and Priscilla Isabelle. Mr. Bond's tastes were very domestic and his family life particularly happy.

Andrew D. White

JOSEPH ABRAHAM BOWEN

AMONG the most honored and respected citizens of Fall River is Joseph Abraham Bowen, coal merchant for more than half a century, representative of a family closely identified with the history and upbuilding of this flourishing cotton-manufacturing city. He was born October 10, 1832, within a few rods of his present home. His father was Abraham Bowen (August 26, 1803, to January 24, 1889), son of Abraham (March 2, 1773, to March 9, 1824) and Ruth (Graves) Bowen; and his mother was Sarah Ann Read, daughter of Joseph Evans (September 13, 1776, to July 6, 1857) and Sybil (Valentine) Read.

The Bowens were of Welsh extraction. John Bowen settled in 1739 in that part of Tiverton now included in Fall River, where he became a large land owner, and built a homestead that is still — though in much altered form — one of the landmarks of that section. He lived to be about one hundred years old. His wife was Penelope (Read) Borden, the widow of Stephen Borden, and daughter of John Read, Jr., an early resident, whose father is said to have come from Plymouth, England, and to have been one of the first settlers of Newport, Rhode Island. His son, Nathan, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Many members of the connected families — including the Bordens, Durfees, Reads, Winslows, Valentines and Tisdales — have taken important part in the history and progress of New England. John Valentine, who came from England, was one of the most learned and distinguished lawyers of Boston, and held the office of advocate general at the time of his death in 1724. Simon Lynde, who was born in London in 1624 and came to America in 1650, was judge of the Superior Court and considered one of the leading men of his time. He lived mostly in Boston, until his death in 1687, and owned much property in Boston and Freetown, his name being prominent not only in the records of Boston but also in those of Plymouth, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Richard Borden, Ralph Earle,

William Havens and John Walker were among the original settlers at Portsmouth, Rhode Island in 1638.

Abraham Bowen, Sr., son of Nathan and grandfather of Joseph A., was one of the leading residents of Fall River a century ago. He owned a large farm, was one of the original incorporators of the Watuppa Reservoir Company, and was largely interested in the manufacturer of cotton cloth, having been agent of the second cotton-mill, the Fall River Manufactory, formerly called the White Mill, which was built in 1813, and into which power weaving was introduced in 1817. As there were no banks, the silver dollars he collected from shareholders for building the mill were stored in the case of his old-fashioned clock. Soon after the incorporation of Fall River as a town in 1803, he suggested a change of name to Troy, and this new name — adopted by the General Court in 1804 — was retained until 1833. He was known as a very public-spirited man. Abraham Bowen, Jr., carried on a printing business for many years and published several papers; he was a man of strong individuality and unquestioned probity, but marked eccentricity.

Joseph A. Bowen could read fluently before he was three years old. He learned with ease, was gifted with a tenacious memory, and developed rapidly under the thoughtful and beneficent influence of his mother, an earnest and intelligent Christian woman. At the early age of eight years he was at work in his father's printing office. He learned the trade and received his school education at the same time, alternately working in the office and attending the public and private schools of the town, including the high school. From the age of seventeen until he was twenty-four, he was employed regularly as a newspaper and job printer. Busy as he was, he found time for much reading, and he recognizes the influence upon his after life of the books of philosophy, the miscellaneous writings and the best works of fiction, that attracted him in these early years.

In August, 1856, Mr. Bowen became a dealer in coal. Subsequently he bought the South Wharf, where his business has ever since been conducted, and later he became owner of half the wharf where he was originally located. His business has steadily increased and has become of large importance. Dredging at his own expense to deepen the water near his wharves, Mr. Bowen began the work of improving the harbor of Fall River. The large amount of freight

he received naturally interested him in coastwise navigation, and he has become an owner in several large schooners.

An earnest Republican, with the interests of his native city at heart, Mr. Bowen has been ever ready to aid in promoting the public welfare. He was a member of the Common Council in 1862 and 1863, and was elected to the board of aldermen for 1869 and 1870. In 1869 he was appointed chairman of the committee on water supply. Several months were spent in visiting various cities and having water analyses made, and he prepared a report in which he recommended taking water from North Watuppa Pond. The recommendation having been adopted, at a special election on August 3, 1870, he was made a member of the first board of water commissioners. He served on the board from 1871 to 1874, taking an energetic part in securing a reservoir site ahead of speculators, and in aiding the engineers in the many difficulties of installing the water-works.

Mr. Bowen was president of the Fall River Board of Trade and a member of the Massachusetts Board of Trade in 1895 and 1896. He has been president of the Arkwright Mills since 1897; and is a director in the Seaconnet and Laurel Lake Mills.

He has been a member and earnest worker in the Central Congregational Church, at Fall River, which he joined fifty years ago. Mr. Bowen still enjoys an active out-of-door life and finds healthful recreation in walking and driving.

Mr. Bowen was married January 19, 1865, to Fanny Maria, daughter of Jonathan and Clarissa (Bennett) Corey, granddaughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Briggs) Corey, and of Thomas and Tryphena (Crossman) Bennett, and a descendant from William Corey, who lived in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1657. They have two children — Joseph Henry and Fanny Corey Bowen; and three grandsons, Joseph Whitney, Harold Corey, and Edward Hooper Bowen.

"Industry, inflexible integrity and perseverance" have been Mr. Bowen's aim, and he recommends that our youth adopt these principles.

[illegible] BRADSTREET

( ) [illegible] ges in New England c[illegible] [illegible]et. The first man to be [illegible]at [illegible] [illegible] of the Atlantic continue[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]ars from the time of his ent[illegible]e into [illegible] [illegible] Bay. This was Gover[illegible] Simon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Horbling, Lincolnshir[illegible] March, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] M[illegible] husetts, March [illegible]97. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lincolnshire, he [illegible] his degree [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ge in Cam[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he Counte[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] marriage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ride was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tent [illegible]

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Geo F. Bradstreet

wife, all but one of whom survived their mother and among their various descendants are numbered such famous personages as William Ellery Channing, Richard Henry Dana, Wendell Phillips and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The third great grandson of the worthy governor and his talented wife, Samuel Bradstreet, Jr., was sergeant in the company of Minute Men which Captain Richard Perkins commanded at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

The paternal grandfather of George Flint Bradstreet was a descendant of the renowned Colonial governor. This was Elijah Bradstreet, Jr., who was born December 15, 1792, and died June 28, 1882, at the ripe age of eighty-nine. He married Hannah Carlton, and their son, Justin Edward Bradstreet, was born October 21, 1830. For thirty years he was in the beef and provision business, both retail and wholesale, in Bradford and Haverhill. In 1885, when his son George went to New York, he took charge of the country store business at Ward Hill and carried on his three farms. He was favorably known throughout that region for his strict honesty, entire integrity and kindness of heart. The wife of Justin Bradstreet was Almira Ellis and their son George, whose ancestry we have so far traced, was born in Bradford, April 3, 1854. The son's boyhood, like that of most country boys a half century ago, was one of more or less active employment, such tasks of household chores being required of him as were incident to country homes. Indeed he seems to have been noted for his spirit of willing activity, and being much interested in his father's business began to work in the latter's market at the age of thirteen. His opportunities for education were somewhat limited, a circumstance partly owing to somewhat poor health which did not permit of the confinement of school.

In spite of the drawback, however, he attended school for two years during the winters and subsequently attended an evening business school. At seventeen he purchased his father's retail beef business and since that time has always been actively engaged in business for himself. In 1875 he established a country store at Ward Hill, the western portion of Bradford, and later established a post-office in the store. In 1885 he removed to New York City, though still retaining his interest in the Bradford store, and there accepted the responsible position of general manager in the packing-house business of the G. H. Hammond Company. Not long after his removal to New York, Mr. Bradstreet, who seems to have an

especial talent for business organization, established the Wheeler Bradstreet Company, a corporation of commission dealers disposing of the goods of the Hammond House, of Chicago, in the New York metropolitan district. At the same time he continued to manage the business of the Hammond firm at its New York branch houses for the State of New York and a portion of Pennsylvania, and established in the city of New Haven the New Haven Public Market, then the largest retail store in Connecticut, placing it in the care of a manager.

Ten years later, in 1895, Mr. Bradstreet, feeling the necessity of giving more attention to home interests than he had yet been able to do, sold out his share in the New York business and made his headquarters in Boston. Scarcely six months had elapsed from the time of his leaving New York when his friend of many years, the well-known head of the Armour Packing Company, Mr. Philip D. Armour, proposed to Mr. Bradstreet that the latter should undertake the management of the entire New England business from Boston headquarters. The offer was accepted and for nearly three years Mr. Bradstreet was responsible for the management of the Armour business in New England, with forty-four branch houses and consignees under his charge.

The strain of such a position was naturally very severe and the manager's health presently became so seriously affected that he felt compelled to resign. So reluctant, however, were the Armours to part with so admirable an official that the retiring manager was retained on the Armour pay-roll for more than six months after his resignation, even although he could give scarcely any attention to their interests.

Mr. Bradstreet's private interests increasing rapidly he organized the George F. Bradstreet Company, a corporation of which he became president in 1899, and a business which still flourishes under his presidency. In 1900 he turned his attention in a new direction, organizing in that year the New England Gold and Copper Mining Company, of which he became the treasurer, a post he still holds. At nearly the same time he accepted the position of treasurer of the Aztec Gold and Copper Mining Company which, like the first named company, is a most successful mining concern, managed conservatively on a strictly business basis, and he still retains his treasurership.

One might suppose that Mr. Bradstreet's time would have been quite sufficiently filled with all these demands upon it, but the year

1900 was not ended before he organized the New Era Machinery Company, whose scope is the manufacturing and selling of the New Era printing press and printing machine specialties, becoming its first president and still occupying that responsible position. It perhaps should be added that although his name does not appear in the patent of the New Era Printing Press, he rendered material assistance in its invention. In the following year he became treasurer of the American Mining and Engineering Company, but the pressure of other and multifarious duties presently compelled his resignation of this office. He also resigned several directorships in other corporations held for longer or shorter periods, urged thereto by unwillingness to remain upon official boards when demands upon his time rendered it impossible for him to attend their regular meetings.

Mr. Bradstreet has long been connected with the Republican party but has held no offices dependent upon political allegiance, except the postmastership of Ward Hill in his native Bradford, a post which he filled from 1880 until his removal to New York in 1885, when he was succeeded in office by his father, Justin Bradstreet. He was for some time a member of the Bradford Good Government Club and is a prominent Mason, being a member of all Masonic bodies up to and inclusive of the Commandery of Malden, Massachusetts, where he resides, also Aleppo Temple of the Shrine of Boston. Other societies which count him among their members are the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; the Deliberative Assembly of Malden; the Metaphysical Club of Boston; the Bostonian Society; the Art Collector's Club; the Congregational Club of Boston, and Sons of the American Revolution. In 1906 he was elected one of the supreme directors of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, being promptly placed upon its investing committee, and to his excellent management is due the present large and growing reserve fund of that organization. In 1907 he was promoted to supreme lieutenant-governor. He is also an officer in Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar of Malden; president of the Metaphysical Club; and past-patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

At present, as for many years previously, Mr. Bradstreet has been a member of the First Congregational Church, of Malden, and in the Sunday school he has charge of a flourishing class of one hundred and ten members. He was superintendent of a Sunday school in Bradford from 1878 to 1885.

Mr. Bradstreet had not reached his twenty-first birthday when, on December 23, 1874, he was married to Julia G. Kimball, the daughter of Gilman and Eliza A. Blackstone. His wife's grandparents were Phineus and Mehitable Kimball, the Kimball ancestry being directly traceable to Richard Kimball and his wife, Ursula Scott Kimball, who emigrated from the parish of Rollesden in the English County of Suffolk in 1634.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet, the eldest, Augusta Warren, an assistant to her father in his business, Mary Ella and Elsie Belle.

In his youth the influence of Mr. Bradstreet's mother was notably strong in shaping and determining his spiritual life. He has always held to high ideals and is a firm believer in the importance of forming good principles in early life and adhering to them no matter how difficult it may be or how much such adherence may seem to be temporarily disadvantageous. Fair play methods, he believes should be strictly followed, and clean habits once adopted in early life will strengthen with years and become a dominating fact of existence. It is well to look up to the men of high minded ideals whom one may chance to know, but in the end one must think for one's self and act up to the demands of one's conscience. In his personal experience the influence of home was the strongest factor in the formation of character, and next to this was that of contact with men engaged in active career of one kind and another. Personal preference determined in a measure his choice of occupation after reaching manhood, and favoring circumstances occurring from time to time in his career were responsible for final decision in the matter.

Mr. Bradstreet has not been a reading man in any wide sense of the term, and, indeed, after learning the history of his career it is impossible to see where he could have secured the time for such reading, but he has been a reader of the daily newspapers and religious weeklies. In much younger days, while Bradford yet remained his home, his most prized amusement was the raising and breaking of colts, while in later life he finds diversion in the driving of good horses, a form of relaxation more or less interspersed with amateur photography. He is a great lover of flowers, and the adornment of the terraces and rockeries on his beautiful grounds in Malden make it one of the show places of the city.

Wm. H. Bradley

HENRY KING BRALEY

THE New England Braleys are of Quaker origin. Their progenitor, John Braley, a disciple of George Fox, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island in 1693, from which the family gradually spread into Massachusetts.

They were law-abiding, God-fearing men; and for the most part farmers or sailors. Samuel Tripp Braley (the father of Judge Braley) who died at the early age of fifty-two, followed the sea for most of his life, having been master of a ship for twenty years. He also had served more than once as selectman of the town, and was known as a man of sterling integrity, great clearness of thought and expression, unflinching in adherence to his convictions, resolute in his purposes and energetic in their execution.

Henry King Braley, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, on the 17th of March, 1850. His father being at sea, his mother (Mary A. King before marriage) became his chief companion and guide. To her he gratefully refers as having exerted a most wholesome and stimulating influence upon his early years, encouraging intellectual development, setting before him high moral aims, and fostering equanimity of temper. His early years were spent on a farm, where he gained the love of nature and the habits of careful observation, that have affected his tastes ever since. From the beginning he was a diligent seeker after knowledge, and, although hindrances had to be encountered in securing an adequate education, his intellectual bent became manifest in especial fondness for the study of Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Emerson and the English Bible. Beyond these he found a charm in works of biography and history. After leaving the common school he became a student in the Rochester Academy, and graduated from Pierce Academy of Middleboro. He was, for a time, beginning in 1869–70, a school-teacher in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Having gone through a thorough course of legal study in the office and under the supervision of Latham & Kingman, and after-

wards of Hosea Kingman, in Bridgewater, he was admitted to the bar at Plymouth on the 7th of October, 1873. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Fall River, in December, 1873, being first associated with the late Nicholas Hatheway, Esq., and afterwards with the late M. G. B. Swift, Esq., the firm name being first Hatheway & Braley, and then Braley & Swift. Of this latter firm he remained an active member until appointed by Governor Russell, in 1891, to the position of Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. From this office he was promoted by Governor Crane, who, in 1902, advanced him to the position of Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Judge Braley has, from time to time, received marks of appreciation and confidence. He was made an A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1902; and has been identified with the financial interests of the community as director of the Globe Yarn Mills; trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, trustee of the Fall River Public Library and director of the Fall River Masonic Association. He has filled official positions as city solicitor of Fall River, and mayor of that city. He has been prominently connected with various fraternal and benevolent societies, being a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Past Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the University and Union Clubs of Boston. His political affiliations have been with the Democratic party, but he has not allowed himself to be hampered by party lines when, in his judgment, the public interest has required an independent vote.

In the discharge of the duties of the judicial office, his independence, clearness and vigor of mind, and loyalty to duty, coupled with kindliness and courtesy, insure to him the good-will of those who come before him, and inspire confidence in his decisions.

He was married on the 29th of April, 1875, to Caroline W., daughter of Philander and Sarah T. Leach, of Bridgewater. His wife is a direct descendant of Elder Cushman, who came from England to Plymouth in the *Mayflower*. Two children have been born to them, of whom one, Abner Leach Braley, now survives.

Judge Braley's career well illustrates the virtues which he commends as fundamental in the development of character and conducive to success—"a love of learning, courage, integrity, industry and perseverance."

Ellis B. Pratt

ELLIS BRETT

ELLIS BRETT, president of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company, was born in North Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, October 23, 1840. His father, Ephraim Brett, son of Joseph and Olive (Beal) Brett, was a stone and brick mason and farmer, honest, industrious and strictly temperate. His first ancestor in America, William Brett, was at Duxbury, 1645, and one of the original proprietors and settlers in original Bridgewater and in that portion since known as West Bridgewater. He was an elder of the church, and a leading man in town affairs. He was wont to preach when the pastor was sick and was a frequent representative to the General Court. He is referred to in the early church records of Plymouth as a grave and godly man, their ruling elder.

Ephraim Brett married Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Godfrey) Copeland, of West Bridgewater; and their son, Ellis Brett, was brought up on the farm. He helped his parents by manual labor on the farm, attending school winters, and completing his school training at Hunt's Academy during those portions of the year when there was no pressing farm work. He found in his reading that books that emphasized the Golden Rule were most helpful and satisfactory. His mother's influence, through both precept and example, urged him on to the attainment of something nobler and better in intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He continued his occupation as a farmer and served also as assistant town assessor, 1881–84; as tax collector, 1884; as principal assessor, 1885–97; as overseer of the poor for many years; as chairman of the Republican City (Brockton); committee and treasurer of the Republican County Committee; and as president of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Brockton from 1903.

He is affiliated with the New Jerusalem Church, serving as auditor and as a member of its leading committee. His services are in repeated demand to serve his fellow citizens as appraiser and appor-

tioner of real estate, as trustee, administrator, executor, guardian and conservator. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In writing of his successes and failures in life he says: "Whatever has come to me has come unsought — I have simply done my duty as I saw it, not troubling myself further," and he adds this message to young men: "In whatever position it is one's lot to live, be it ever so humble, be faithful and honest therein and do whatever is required cheerfully to the best of your ability; giving good measure, pressed down and shaken together because it is right, not trying to give as little as you can, and taking out all you can. An honest man is the noblest work of God."

He was married November 10, 1892, to Elizabeth Florence, daughter of Richard and Lucy (Alden) Howes, of Boston, and their only child, Roger Ellis, aged two years, one month, four days, died in infancy.

Arthur T. Cabot.

ARTHUR TRACY CABOT

ARTHUR TRACY CABOT, one of our most progressive and successful physicians and surgeons, honoring the name of a distinguished ancestry, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 5, 1852. His father, Samuel Cabot, also a leading physician, was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Perkins) Cabot, and married Hannah Lowell Jackson, the daughter of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson.

Patrick Tracy Jackson, the maternal grandfather, born at Newburyport in 1780, was a pioneer manufacturer. He joined his brother-in-law, Francis C. Lowell, in introducing the power loom into American cotton manufacture, and together they built at Waltham, in 1813, the first factory in the United States combining under one roof the various processes used in converting cotton into the finished cloth. In 1821 Mr. Jackson organized a company which built cotton-mills forming the nucleus of the present city of Lowell.

Thomas Handasyd Perkins (1764–1854), grandfather of Dr. Samuel Cabot, was a Boston merchant of large trade in the West Indies, China, and other parts of the world, and a leading philanthropist. In 1812 he donated his fifty-thousand-dollar Pearl Street mansion to found the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and subsequently gave largely to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Mercantile Library, and the Boston Athenæum, besides substantially aiding the builders of the Bunker Hill Monument and the Washington Monument. He was the principal organizer of the Quincy Railroad of 1827, the first in the United States.

The youth of Arthur Tracy Cabot was passed amid quiet and pleasant surroundings. After attending the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard University, and graduated with the class of 1872. Deciding to follow his father's profession, he took a course at the Harvard Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree in 1876. Directly afterward, in July, 1876, he went abroad, and spent fourteen months in study and travel, receiving instruction in the lab-

oratory of Rudolph Virchow in Berlin — an experience that in itself was a liberal education in medicine.

In 1878 he began the practice of medicine and surgery in Boston, which he has continued up to the present time. With his natural fitness and thorough equipment, his progress was rapid, and in one of the most prosperous and appreciative communities in America he has long enjoyed the fruits of a reputation for skill and successful results.

In difficult surgical cases he has been at his best. At various times he has been surgeon to the Carney Hospital, surgeon to the Boston Children's Hospital, and surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and he has been able, in an exacting field, to apply the most advanced methods of modern science.

His many papers, published in the reports of the medical societies, reflect his industry and achievements. These papers are mostly of professional interest only, but "Realism in Medicine," which formed an annual discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society on June 13, 1900, is one that could be read with profit by every thoughtful person. This is a brief general review of previous medical progress. It points out that the nineteenth century brought realism, when the study of disease by the scientific or inductive method became general, and the advance was greater than in all the preceding centuries of vague speculation and theorizing. In all history we find six medical contributions of the first rank. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood belongs to the seventeenth century, and Jenner's introduction of vaccination to the eighteenth; but surgical anæsthesia, cellular physiology, and pathology, antiseptic surgery, and the germ theory of disease are all gifts for which we have to thank the nineteenth century. Of the six great gifts of all time, one alone was made by empiricism instead of science — that of surgical anæsthesia, which we owe to a bold but haphazard experiment made by Thomas G. Morton, a Boston dentist, with sulphuric ether. Other writings of Dr. Cabot give much of his own special experience in the methods and practice of surgery, and have added materially to the sum of surgical knowledge of really accurate and scientific character.

Since 1904 Dr. Cabot has taken great interest in the problem of prevention of tuberculosis. As chairman of the Associated Committees of the Massachusetts Medical Society for the Prevention

and Control of Tuberculosis, and also chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Consumptive Hospitals, he has had a hand in organizing and directing the anti-tuberculosis work throughout the State.

Dr. Cabot was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1904 to 1906, and is a member of many other medical societies. He was made a Fellow of Harvard College in 1896. He has taken much interest in painting and sculpture, and is a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts.

He belongs to the Union Club, Tavern Club, St. Botolph Club, Brookline Country Club, and University Club (New York). He is a Republican, but with independent views, placing men and principles above party, and supported Cleveland for President. He is affiliated with the Unitarian Church. He is fond of out-of-door sports of all kinds, and shows by example how the wise physician seeks to maintain health and vigor.

Dr. Cabot was married August 16, 1882, to Susan Shattuck, daughter of George O. and Emily (Copeland) Shattuck. They have had no children.

ERLON RIENZI CHADBOURN

ERLON RIENZI CHADBOURN was born in Auburn, Maine, March 25, 1855. He is the son of Sylvanus Chadbourn, born April 20, 1827, died July 31, 1903, and Lurana Small Moody, born August 19, 1830, died October 15, 1900. He is the grandson on his father's side of John Chadbourn, born 1795, and on his mother's side of David Moody, born 1800. His father's mother was Lucy Landers, and his mother's mother was Sarah Small. His father was a carpenter by trade, a true and genuine son of New England, distinguished for his integrity, industry, frugality and temperance.

Mr. Chadbourn traces his ancestry back to William Chadbourn, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in what is now South Berwick, in 1634; and Humphrey, his son, who had preceded him in 1631, and became one of the large landholders of ancient Kittery, a prominent builder and millwright, and a leader in public affairs. A later ancestor was Corporal Samuel Chadbourn, who was with Captain Noah M. Littlefield's Minute Men, April 19, 1775, and served through the war of the Revolution. The Small family has been active in Massachusetts and Maine affairs, and has furnished many soldiers and business and professional men.

In early life young Chadbourn had the care of a large garden, and more or less farming, and this, with the drudgery of learning the printer's trade, formed the valuable habit of persistent hard work. His educational opportunities were limited to the common schools at Lewiston, Maine, and attendance upon various scientific lectures at a later period. An early dream was to follow some work connected with chemistry, which he was able to study only during a limited time at home. Having no chemical balance for his many boyhood experiments, he made one from walnut, neatly hollowing the pans out of the wood, and suspending them by linen thread from a beam mounted on a knife-edge set in the wooden standard. The balance proved to be accurate and sensitive, turning with a small fraction of a grain. With only the known weight of

Sincerely yours,
E. R. Chadbourn.

a coin as a guide he filed old nails and pieces of iron into a set of weights from one grain to several ounces, and when tested years afterward with the standard weights of a high grade analytical balance these showed no error.

Failing to realize his hope of taking up chemistry or assaying as a life-work, he became an apprentice to a Lewiston printer in August, 1873. He continued in this place four or five years, learning the details of book and job composition and presswork, and then for two or three years he was employed in various places in Massachusetts and New York City and elsewhere, — as printer and in other capacities. He had a typewriter from the first lot claiming to be successful — one of the original machines made for Sholes & Glidden by the Remington Arms Company, and using only capitals, with a ribbon that made broad blotches or left no mark at all according to the degree of humidity in the air. He tried to interest Boston lawyers, but found machine writing regarded as a huge joke, the consensus of opinion of the Suffolk Bar being that the typewriter might be an interesting toy — nothing more. In 1880 he took the office at Lewiston where he had learned his trade, engaging in general book and job printing on his own account.

Just before beginning his apprenticeship he had become interested in a boyish way in certain newspaper correspondence. This was continued evenings during his work as a printer, and in 1879 he added to it a special weekly letter of scientific miscellany. He abandoned the printing office after about two years in the business, his time since 1882 having been given chiefly to his newspaper specialties.

He has been editor of young people's departments in the Portland, Maine, *Argus* from 1873 to the present time; Chicago *Inter Ocean*, since 1880; Buffalo *Express;* Hartford *Times;* Portland, Oregon, *Telegram;* Spokane *Spokesman-Review;* Charleston *News and Courier;* St. Paul *Dispatch;* Boston *Congregationalist;* New York *Christian Advocate*, and many other leading journals. For periods of a few months to twenty years and more, he has had regular contracts with important publications in about every important city in the United States and Canada.

His weekly letter of scientific miscellany has been widely used, not only in every State of the Union, but also in the British Isles, Australia, Hong Kong and other parts of the world. In a modest

way, with care to ensure accuracy, it has supplied several millions of readers weekly with notes on scientific events of popular interest.

Having lived mostly in a section famed for its rare minerals, he became early interested in collecting specimens to illustrate mineralogy, and this developed into a pet hobby during his residence in Maine. By personal collecting, exchanging and other methods, he acquired one of the choicest private collections in New England. For seven or eight seasons several cases selected from this were exhibited in the Maine State Building at Poland Spring, where the beautiful specimens from every part of the world were much admired. A large smoky quartz ball — the finest ever turned from New England material — and a light yellow beryl gem of thirty-four carats are Maine specimens that are still retained, and are ever attractive to New Englanders.

He is a Republican in politics, but reserves the right to exercise his private judgment in regard to local issues. His favorite form of recreation is walking, which he has specially enjoyed in connection with his mineral collecting.

He was married June 22, 1887, to Lillie G. Walker, for a number of years a successful teacher of Woburn, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Mary (Simonds) Walker, a relative of former President Walker, of Harvard, and a descendant of Augustine Walker, who came from Berwick-on-Tweed and settled in Charlestown about 1638. They have one child, Ralph Warren, born December 6, 1891. They made their home in Lewiston until September, 1904, when they moved to Melrose, Massachusetts, where they now reside.

Arthur E. Childs.

ARTHUR F[illegible] CHILDS

ARTHUR EDWARD [illegible]
September 16, 18[illegible]
was born in 1825, [illegible]

In early life, in fact from [illegible] in mathematical studies, [illegible] time he pursued definite [illegible] gested by his instructors, a[illegible] his professional work, and [illegible] menced his practical career [illegible] Electric Company.

In politics he is a stan[illegible] in his church relations.

His recreations consist in [illegible] driving, a[illegible] farming, and raising Jersey c[illegible] on his New [illegible]

He was married, February [illegible] 1894, to Miss [illegible] of Philip and Maria (Grant) [illegible] He has [illegible] and Alice. For twenty-two y[illegible] Mr. [illegible] part in the development of the [illegible] traction and power transmission.

He is one of the most e[illegible] industry and his position has [illegible] vancement. His progress has [illegible] perseverance and tenacity have [illegible] ings. Never daunted by temporary [illegible] apparently insuperable difficulties Mr. [illegible] purposes with a definitiveness of [illegible] successful termination. That he has won a high place in the estimation of the engineering world as well as of the business men of Boston, is evidenced by the positions he holds in the several corporations with which he is now connected.

The story of Mr. Child's career may be told in a few words. He is a graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with the

Chas. E. Nicols.

ARTHUR EDWARD CHILDS

ARTHUR EDWARD CHILDS was born in Montreal, Canada, September 16, 1869. He is the son of George Childs, who was born in 1825, and died in 1895.

In early life, in fact from his boyhood, he was deeply interested in mathematical studies, and practical engineering. At the same time he pursued definite lines of reading, for the most part suggested by his instructors, and to a large extent closely related to his professional work, and the career he had in hand. He commenced his practical career in the shops of the Canada General Electric Company.

In politics he is a stanch Republican, and a Congregationalist in his church relations.

His recreations consist in riding, driving, automobiling, general farming, and raising Jersey cattle on his New Hampshire farm.

He was married, February 1, 1894, to Miss Alice Moen, daughter of Philip and Maria (Grant) Moen. He has two children, Philip and Alice. For twenty-two years Mr. Childs has taken an active part in the development of the application of electricity to lighting, traction and power transmission.

He is one of the most energetic and progressive men in the industry and his position has not been the result of chance advancement. His progress has been slow and sure; and patience, perseverance and tenacity have predominated in all his undertakings. Never daunted by temporary obstacles, nor discouraged by apparently insuperable difficulties, Mr. Childs always pursued his purposes with a definitiveness of design that could have none but a successful termination. That he has won a high place in the estimation of the engineering world, as well as among the business men of Boston, is evidenced by the position he holds in the several corporations with which he is now connected.

The story of Mr. Child's career may be told in a few words. He is a graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with the

degree of Bachelor of Science, and later on had the degree of Master of Science conferred on him. After his course in mechanical engineering in McGill, he took up a course of electrical engineering and graduated from the Central Technical College, of South Kensington, London, England, one of the colleges of the University of London, and afterwards was made a Fellow of this college. He began his professional work with the Canadian General Electric Company as wireman. Inheriting in an eminent degree the qualities of perseverance and determination, Mr. Childs left the employment of the Canadian Company to become assistant to Dr. Coleman Sellers in the preliminary development of the great power plant at Niagara Falls. After this he was appointed District Engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Philadelphia, where he remained three years, planning the erection of electric light, power and street railway power plants. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, as New England Manager of the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1897, when he organized The Light, Heat and Power Corporation of Boston, of which he is president, for the purpose of acquiring gas, electric light and power plants situated in the Eastern States, and also for the purpose of building new ones. All those plants which were acquired by The Light, Heat and Power Corporation in the State of Massachusetts were afterwards put into a Trust, namely, the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, of which he is president, and which, through its subsidiary companies, now holds important contracts with many towns in the State of Massachusetts. In addition to looking after developments in the Eastern States Mr. Childs was for five years actively engaged in consolidating gas, electric light and long distance plants in the central part of the State of California, and with Mr. R. R. Colgate, of New York, Eugene DeSabla, John Martin and R. M. Hotaling, of San Francisco, organized the California Gas and Electric Corporation, which to-day operates in over fifteen counties and forty towns in the central part of the State of California.

He is a man of many activities, and in addition to the above, he is director of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, president and director of the Hotel Somerset Company and vice-president and director of the Boston and Worcester Electric Companies. He is a director of the following Companies: Boston and

Worcester Street Railway Company, American Investment Securities Company, Arlington Gas Light Company, Clinton Gas Light Company, Milford Electric Light and Power Company, Spencer Gas Company, Worcester County Gas Company, Northampton Electric Lighting Company, Ayer Electric Light Company, Leominster Gas Light Company, and the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company. Further, he is a member of the following scientific organizations: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, England, and a member of minor organizations. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, Country Club, University, and other similar clubs.

As the result of his experience and observation, and both of them have been wide in their range, and somewhat minute as to details, he does not favor the present tendency to elective college courses, but believes "that one's success in life very largely depends upon an education in continuity, and an unyielding determination to succeed with the immediate matter in hand."

ROBERT PARKER CLAPP

ROBERT PARKER CLAPP, descendant in the ninth generation from Captain Roger Clapp, who came from England in 1630 in the ship *Mary and John*, and led in the settlement of Dorchester, was born October 21, 1855, at Montague, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. His father, George A. Clapp (born 1827, died 1889), was a country merchant and manufacturer, a man of the strictest integrity and independence of character, with a notable aversion to all sham and hypocrisy and a liking for naturalness and simplicity. He possessed remarkable mechanical skill and ingenuity and believed that every boy should be taught not only to work but to love work. With this object in view his son, even when he was in the grammar school, was set to regular tasks in the shop of a tinsmith and required to devote his Saturdays and other available spare time, including a part of his vacations, to systematic mastery of this interesting trade. Later he was employed as a clerk in his father's store.

In his youth he cared less for literary than for manual pursuits, as he inherited a good deal of his father's dexterity; but he found a great stimulus to make the most of himself in reading Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography and also in Emerson's Essays. He fitted for college at Williston Seminary in Easthampton; from there he proceeded to Harvard College where he was graduated, *cum laude*, in the class of 1879. Up to this time, save some self-help in the latter part of the college course, his father provided his education, but during the following three years at the Law School he supported himself by reporting and writing for newspapers, tutoring other pupils, and securing a good deal of stenographic work for which he was well prepared, having acquired a practical knowledge of shorthand while at the preparatory school and perfected the art during his college course. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1882, and during the summer of that year began his active life-work, for six months occupying the position of clerk and stenog-

Albert P. [illegible]

rapher for William Caleb Loring, Esq., now a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, but at that time General Solicitor for the New York and New England Railroad. In 1887 he became assistant legal counsel to the Thompson-Houston Electrical Company, serving in that capacity for five years and part of the time occupying also the position of Special Justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex. In 1893 and 1894 he was in the legal service of the General Electric Company, but the following year resigned to take up the regular practice of his profession and has been engaged in that ever since, under the firm name of Johnson, Clapp & Underwood, with offices at 50 State Street, Boston.

In October, 1886, he married Mary Lizzie, daughter of the Honorable Charles H. Saunders, formerly Mayor of Cambridge, and took up his residence in the historic town of Lexington, in whose local affairs he has been especially active. For several years he has been chairman of the board of sewer commissioners, and is now a member of the water board also; he has been a member of the Lexington school committee and other committees and has many times been chosen moderator of the town meetings. He is a member, and was for two years president, of the Lexington Historical Society; was the first president of the Old Belfry Club on its organization in 1892 and for two years thereafter. He is also a member of the Lexington Golf Club and other local organizations, as well as of the St. Botolph and Exchange Clubs in Boston.

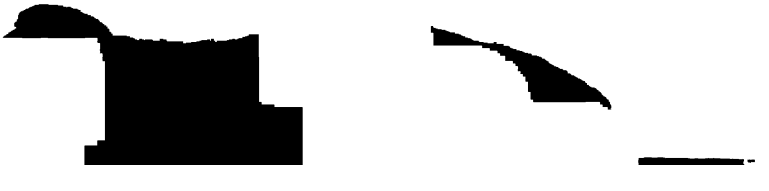
In 1884 he changed his allegiance from the Republican to the Democratic party largely on tariff issues. Since 1895 he has been an Independent. He has been associated with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Lexington. He has published no books, but the Memorial Day address which he gave in Lexington in 1903 has been printed in pamphlet form. He has given other occasional addresses. One delivered before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association of his native town of Montague has been published in the proceedings of that Association.

His favorite amusements have been for the most part those that took him out-of-doors. Horse-back riding, when he was a youth, and again for some years preceding 1904, was a pastime with him. Recently he has taken to automobiling. During the long summer he has delighted in extended canoe trips in Maine and Canada. He loves the woods and like all healthy minds is never so

happy as when with congenial companionship he can get near the heart of Nature.

Mr. Clapp attributes his success largely to the influence of his mother over both his intellectual and moral life and to the admirable system of training to which his father subjected him. Home and school stood first in their beneficent effect upon his character. Contact with men in active life and private study were of more importance to him than the effect of early companionships. He believes that parental discipline is the most important factor in the training of the young. Modern methods in education, he thinks, tend to substitute state or municipal control of children for the supervision of the father and mother. "School discipline," he says, "should not be allowed to supersede the discipline of the home. The former should be a supplement to the latter and not a substitute. Early training in manual and other labor, exacted under the eyes of parents, is all important in developing character and laying the foundations for success in after years. The kindergarten scheme of making everything savor of play is allowed too wide a scope in the bringing up of children."

Such has been his own bringing up and such he is striving to attain in the training of his two promising children. Such a career is always an inspiration and example for the young in any community.



BENJAMIN WILLIS CURRIER

[illegible] and
[illegible] S.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] at different p[illegible]
[illegible] Lynn remained [illegible]
[illegible] him, at his sum[illegible]
[illegible]ber 31, 1908, it found [illegible]

[illegible]n of Benjamin Hallowell and Rebe[illegible] (Lowe)
[illegible] paternal side was a descendant of Richard Cur-
[illegible]l Amesbury, and his first wife, Ann ———.
[illegible] [illegible]r 1616 and died in Amesbury February 22,
[illegible] a dexter and millwright, he received land
[illegible] Amesbury and in the seating of the
[illegible] was first "to set at the tabell."
[illegible] brethren of the Salisbury church

[illegible] was born in Salisbury, March
[illegible] December 9, 1668, and resided in
[illegible]er 27, 1712, nearly seven years after
[illegible] 2, 1715.
[illegible], was born November 28, 1671,
[illegible] September 19, 1710.
[illegible] Amesbury May 10, 1717. Jeremiah
[illegible] December 9, 1717. [illegible]
[illegible] Morrill, became [illegible] March 5,

[illegible] married Elizabeth Tweed a [illegible] of
[illegible] in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.
[illegible] resided in Deerfield, New H[illegible]

Joseph (6), a tailor, was born October 30, 1775. He married Lydia Witt Richards, of Lynn, Massachusetts, October 26, 1802. Her birth is given as October 17, 1781.

Benjamin Hallowell (7), born in Lynn May 15, 1812, married Rebecca Estes April 14, 1836, and died December 24, 1887.

Benjamin Willis (8).

On the maternal side he was descended from Matthew Estes (1), a master mariner and Quaker, son of Robert and Dorothy of Engand. The records of the Salem Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, give Matthews birth as 28:3m:1645 (May). Matthew came to New England before 1676 and as early as 1695 owned a good deal of land in Lynn, especially in Woodend and on Sagamore Hill.

John (2) was born in Dover or Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 14, 1684, and died in Lynn, September 29, 1723. He removed with his father from Portsmouth to Salem, and then to Lynn. He married 15:12m:1705–6, Hannah, daughter of William Bassett, Jr., yeoman, and Sarah Hood.

William (3), a feltmaker, was born 23:6m:1718 (August) and died April 6, 1781. He also lived in Lynn, and married Ruth Graves, January 1, 1745–6.

Mark (4), born September 13, 1752, married Elizabeth Fowler, and died March 11, 1841. It was his good fortune to receive from his father, William, "all his tools for the hatting business and all the ingredients for coloring hats."

Ezekiel (5) was born in Lynn, April 17, 1781, and died October 15, 1844. He married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer, and Mary Breed of Weare, New Hampshire, 23:10m:1805.

Rebecca (6), born June 9, 1813, died April 12, 1881; married on April 14, 1836, Benjamin Hallowell Currier, son of Joseph and Lydia (Witt Richards) Currier.

Benjamin Willis (7).

Through the rather unusual coincidence of one ancestor following the trade of tailoring, while others in the opposite branch of the family were feltmakers and hatters, and through the long association of his father with the clothing business, it was not strange that his son should be attracted to that occupation. Mr. Currier's business career began with Macullar, Williams & Company, clothiers, at 47 Milk Street, Boston, soon after he left high school. In 1857

he entered the employ of Jesse C. Johnson & Company, 65 Congress Street. In 1858 he transferred his duties to Talbot, Newell & Company, 98 Congress Street, who in 1860 moved to 138 Devonshire Street, Winthrop Square. Mr. Currier, with E. D. Chamberlin, formed a copartnership in 1863 under the name of Chamberlin and Currier, in which firm George A. Newell was a special partner. They suffered a total loss by the Boston fire in November, 1872, and found temporary quarters in the Pine Street Church, 658 Washington Street, where they remained during the rebuilding of the burnt district, and in 1874 they removed to 38 Summer Street. In 1881 the business was transferred to 403 Washington Street, the present location. The Standard Clothing Company was formed in 1887 with Mr. Currier as treasurer, and in 1903 the name was changed to the Talbot Company. His interests were also extended to other cities, and at the time of his departure he was not only treasurer of the Talbot Company but closely associated with several retail firms.

And yet his busy days were not confined solely to the clothing industry. He was a director of the Commercial National Bank, Boston; of the Merchants National Bank, Salem, and of the Salem Electric Light Company. He was president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Lynn; and of Master King's Schoolboys' Association; a member of the Lynn Historical Society and Oxford Club, the Tedesco Club of Swampscott, the Merchants' Club and Beacon Society of Boston.

In politics he was identified with the Republican party and never saw fit to change his allegiance.

As a boy Mr. Currier attended the First Universalist Church when the society worshiped on Union Street. He had seen the society grow until the church edifice was twice enlarged, and in 1870 when it was decided to erect a new house of worship on Nahant Street, he was one of the eighteen gentlemen who served on the building committee. He had a deep interest in the welfare of the church, was always found among those who substantially contributed to the financial needs of the society, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of Management.

Mr. Currier found relaxation from the cares of business and especial enjoyment and pleasure in driving good horses over the beautiful roads adjacent to his homes in Lynn, Wenham, and Ormond, Florida.

Mr. Currier married on August 22, 1860, Clara Bassett, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Cloon) Ingalls, of Swampscott. She was born September 18, 1838, and died June 1, 1862, in Swampscott. One child lived but a short time.

On February 3, 1864, he married Louise Carleton, daughter of William Phippen Merritt and Jemima (Carleton) Martin, who then resided in Swampscott. She was born in Marblehead, February 19, 1834, and lived until February 22, 1881. Of their seven children, five are now living, — William Martin; Clara Ingalls (Mrs. George A. Seaverns); Frank Josselyn; Charles Hazeltine; and Louise (Mrs. Frank W. Howard).

Mr. Currier married (3d) on April 22, 1886, Emily M., daughter of Charles H. and Julia M. Pinkham, of Salem, Massachusetts, who with three of their four children, Helen, Donald Estes and Benjamin Willis, Jr., survive him.

Mr. Currier was charitable and kind-hearted, a man of sterling character, conscientious motives, and possessed of seemingly undying buoyancy of spirit and energy. His home and family life were ideal. He took especial pride in his garden, not for himself alone, but for the pleasure and happiness it could give to his friends. As a business man he was successful in the widest and highest meaning of that word and considered himself a trustee of the money he had gained to be used for the welfare of others.

Optimistic and hopeful by nature, he believed in the ultimate triumph of good as a means to a higher freedom. One quality that stood out in bold relief was his kindness to those with whom he came in daily contact. It was an inspiration to hear Mr. Currier greet the policeman at the street crossing, the clerk in the store, the conductor on the train, with a cheerful "good-morning." For everyone, in whatever walk of life, he always had a pleasant salutation.

S. S. Curry

SAMUEL SILAS CURRY

SAMUEL SILAS CURRY, president of the School of Expression, Boston, author and educator, was born on a farm in Claiborne County, Tennessee, November 23, 1847. His father, Campbell Curry, was a farmer, [illegible] He married Nancy Young [illegible]. Curry's great-great-grandfather on [illegible] Campbell (1755-1831) brother of [illegible] Lt. Arthur Campbell (1745-1781) [illegible] through the North of Ireland [illegible], Virginia. Robert Campbell [illegible] was ensign in the battle of King's Mountain [illegible], October 7, 1780, where he served with [illegible] every as sistant to his brother, Col. William Campbell [illegible]. For thirty years he was a magistrate [illegible] County, Virginia, and removed in 1825 to Knox County, Tennessee, where he died, December 27, 1831. Dr. Curry's great-grandmother had four uncles in the battle of King's Mountain.

Samuel Silas Curry was brought up in the country on his father's farm. He did his full share of hard work while preparing himself for college during the period of the Civil War, and while at college during vacations. He had few books in childhood, but studied history by the advice of his father. He subsequently found his greatest help in the works of Ruskin, Wordsworth and Browning. His mother's precepts and example aided in fixing his moral and spiritual life. To her he owed his perseverance and strong intuitions; to his father his love of scholarship.

He planned to enter one of the eastern colleges, but [illegible] influence of Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, president of [illegible] University at Athens, he matriculated [illegible] degree in 1872, with the highest honors of [illegible] honors of the college, having done four years' [illegible] years of residence. He had an [illegible]

S. S. Curry

SAMUEL SILAS CURRY

SAMUEL SILAS CURRY, president of the School of Expression, Boston, author and educator, was born on a farm in Chatata, Bradley County, Tennessee, November 23, 1847. His father, James Campbell Curry, was a farmer, characterized by honesty and uprightness. He married Nancy Young, a relative of David Crockett. Dr. Curry's great-great-grandfather on his father's side was Robert Campbell (1755–1831) brother of Col. Andrew Campbell and of Col. Arthur Campbell (1745–1781) whose ancestors came from Scotland through the North of Ireland and settled in Augusta County, Virginia. Robert Campbell removed to the Holston Valley. He was ensign in the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, October 7, 1780, where he served with conspicuous bravery as adjutant to his brother, Col. William Campbell (1745–1781). For nearly thirty years he was a magistrate of Washington County, Virginia, and removed in 1825 to Knox County, Tennessee, where he died, December 27, 1831. Dr. Curry's great-grandmother had eight uncles in the battle of King's Mountain.

Samuel Silas Curry was brought up in the country on his father's farm. He did his full share of hard work while preparing himself for college during the period of the Civil War, and while at college during vacations. He had few books in childhood, but studied history by the advice of his father. He subsequently found his greatest help in the works of Ruskin, Wordsworth and Browning. His mother's precepts and example aided in fixing his moral and spiritual life. To her he owed his perseverance and strong intuitions; to his father his love of scholarship.

He planned to enter one of the eastern colleges, but through the influence of Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, president of East Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens, he matriculated there in 1869, taking his A.B. degree in 1872, with the highest honors of the class or of any previous class of the college, having done four years' work in two and a half years of residence. He had an imaginative and artistic temperament.

Literature was from his childhood his ambition, and President Cobleigh therefore advised him to adopt it as a profession. He therefore entered Boston University as a post-graduate student, taking within eight years the successive degrees of A.D., A.M. and Ph.D. Much of his work was done in the Boston Public Library, where he pursued many courses of reading and independent investigation. He was teacher of Latin and Greek in New Hampshire Seminary in the spring of 1873. In 1878 he was graduated in the Boston University School of Oratory. He had expected to enter the ministry, when the loss of his voice compelled him to relinquish his plans, but not until after he had taken vocal lessons of specialists in all parts of the world hoping to regain his voice. This experience led him to take up the teaching of speaking as his life-work.

In 1879, on the death of Prof. Lewis B. Munroe, dean of the Boston University School of Oratory, and the consequent discontinuance of the School of Oratory, he became instructor of elocution and oratory in the College of Liberal Arts connected with the University. He made three trips to Europe, and while there was a pupil of Lamperti, James, Goodsonne and Ricquier, and had the advice and counsel of Regnier with the privilege of observing the methods at l'Ecole de Declamation in the Conservatoire. Besides his instruction from these masters, he was a pupil for several years of Steele Mackaye, the pupil and successor of Delsarte, and Mackaye made him a tempting offer to take charge of a school of acting in New York City, which he declined. In 1883 he was made Snow professor of oratory in Boston University, and in 1880 he was granted the privilege of arranging special classes from the overflow of applicants, and these classes in 1884 became a part of the School of Expression. In 1888 he presented to the directors of the University the alternative of allowing him to establish a separate department, or to accept his resignation as a teacher in the University. An increase in salary and other advantages were offered to him, but the University again declined to recognize officially a school of oratory, and he thereupon resigned and devoted the time thus released to developing the School of Expression which had already become well known. He was acting Davis professor of oratory at Newton Theological Institution from 1884; instructor in elocution, Harvard College, 1891–94; in Harvard Divinity School, 1892–1902. In 1895 he founded a quarterly review, "Expression," and made it the organ of the School of

Expression. Its aim, like that of the school, is to show the relation of vocal training to education; to make the spoken word the exponent and servant of the highest literature, and thus to save elocution from becoming merely mechanical and artificial; to raise the standard of public taste and to prove the possibility of successfully reading the best literature in public entertainments. Sir Henry Irving gave a recital for the benefit of the school in 1888, the proceeds endowing the Irving lectureship.

From this school experience, Dr. Curry undertook a series of works based upon his investigations and discoveries in regard to voice training, vocal expression and delivery, and the relations of these to art, with a view of publishing them as text-books. The first of these was "The Province of Expression" (1891), followed by "A Text-Book on Vocal Expression" (1895); "Imagination and Dramatic Instinct" (1896); "The Vocal Interpretation of the Bible" (1904). He also edited "Classics for Vocal Expression" (1888), and has several other volumes nearly ready for publication.

He received the degree of Litt.D. from Colby University in 1905. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, which he has served for fifteen years as librarian. He has made scientific investigation of the cause of minister's sore throat, of stammering, of the primary cause of the misuse of the voice, of the fundamental principles underlying the science of training the voice, also of the training of the body. He has endeavored to reform all elocutionary teaching and to show that true speaking can only be taught by stimulating the processes of the mind. In speaking of his experiences he says: "Young people should dare to do as they dream; to think about what they do and to act out what they think; not to be governed too much by outer influences."

In 1882 he married Anna Baright, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Miss Baright was of a long line of Quaker ancestors, including the Carpenters, Deans, Mabbetts and Thornes, well-known families of Duchess County. Her maternal great-grandfather, the only break in the Quaker line, was Gen. Samuel Augustus Barker, who served in both wars between the United States and Great Britain, and afterward was a member of the New York Legislature. Mrs. Curry was a graduate of the Boston University School of Oratory, and she was a teacher at the School of Expression from its establishment. They have had six children of whom four are living.

O. H. Davenport

J. Strarns Cushing

JOSIAH STEARNS CUSHING

JOSIAH STEARNS CUSHING was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, on the third day of May, 1854, son of William Cushing, born May 15, 1811, died August 27, 1895, and Margaret Louisa (Wiley) Cushing. His grandfather, Edmund Cushing, born December 2, 1776, died March 22, 1851. The name of his paternal grandmother was Mary Stearns (Cushing). His maternal grandparents were Thomas Wiley and Margaret Wright Wiley. Matthew Cushing, an early ancestor, was born in Hardingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Mr. Cushing's father was a Unitarian clergyman, devotedly [illegible] confidence his [illegible] sity and temper-[illegible]

[illegible] taste for reading [illegible] seed. With this [illegible] industry and fru- [illegible] his duties as a [illegible] ork and to little [illegible] ce." Mr. Cush- [illegible] er give up because [illegible]

[illegible] ing's mother must [illegible] from what he says of [illegible] and no hardship ever lessened her insistence [illegible] absolute truth and honesty from her children.

There were good schools [illegible] Massachusetts, where Mr. Cushing lived from his [illegible] necessity for his rendering services [illegible] the army or navy, of his older brothers [illegible] ndance, or about half the school [illegible] l school except for a few weeks [illegible] being an

J. Starns Cushing

omnivorous reader, eagerly absorbing everything he could get, from Oliver Optic to Shakespeare and the Bible, Mr. Cushing was thus able to furnish his mind with the elements of a fair education. On his fourteenth birthday he entered upon his career as a printer, in the employ of the University Press at Cambridge.

Mr. Cushing was President of the Boston Typothetæ for nine years. He was also Secretary and Vice-President for many years of the United Typothetæ of America. He has designed several "faces" of type for printers which are in general use in this country and Europe, and by sagacity, foresight, and indomitable energy has risen to the head of the great business which bears the name of "The Norwood Press," in Norwood, Massachusetts, where the best work in the manufacture of school and college text-books and scientific books is carried on.

In military affairs Mr. Cushing has had considerable experience. He took active part in the Militia of Massachusetts, his last official position being Captain and Quartermaster of the Corps of Coast Artillery, M. V. M., 1904–1907. He was a popular Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., with the rank of Captain, 1902–1903. His influence in this organization is still strong, the old corps recognizing his worth and being guided often by his counsels.

In social matters Mr. Cushing has not been idle. He is a member of the Athletic Association of Boston, Fulton Club and Aldine Association of New York, and is an ex-president of the Old Boston Dining Club, originally the "Bird Club," which was the birthplace of the Republican party. In Norwood town affairs he was for several years president of the Board of Trade and chairman of the Public Library Trustees.

Mr. Cushing has written many articles for magazines on printing, or interests directly or indirectly connected therewith, and so has constantly kept in touch with the broader matters of his business as related to the world at large.

The influence of his home life, the benefits of private study and his contact with men of affairs, in the activities of his life, he is inclined to feel, have been the most helpful agents in his upward journey.

In politics he has been identified with the Republican party. In religious lines he has been identified with the Universalist Church.

His present recreation consists largely of horseback riding, driving, and automobiling, though for many years yachting and fishing were his paramount enjoyments, and for several years he was commodore of the Winthrop Yacht Club.

On the 30th of March, in the year 1876, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage to Lilias Jean, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ross. From this union three children have been born, only one of whom survives, Lilias Stearns Cushing, a maiden of eighteen years, who resides with her parents in the family mansion at Norwood, Massachusetts.

On November 2, 1909, Mr. Cushing was elected a member of the Governor's Council, to represent the Second Councilor District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cushing's remarkably successful life is an inspiration for young men. He has demonstrated the possibility of steadily ascending the road to complete success in comparatively few years, by industry, courage, and the application of his powers to a definite end.

O. H. Davenport

ORLANDO HENRY DAVENPORT

IS a descendant from Thomas Davenport who emigrated from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay during the year 1637, and soon after he settled in Dorchester, [illegible] ington, Harvard, and Bow[illegible] the First Church of Dor[illegible] Mary joined it, March 8, 1[illegible] residence of about forty-[illegible]

Immigration to New [illegible] was less frequent from the [illegible] of Old England; yet there [illegible] who at about the same time [illegible] Warwickshire homes for [illegible]

Thomas and Mary Dav[illegible] Henry descended from ther[illegible] He was born at Dorchester, [illegible] Massachusetts, March 21, 172[illegible] chester, about the year 168[illegible] was named Joseph, who [illegible] and died at Newton, Ma[illegible] Joseph settled in that [illegible] Wabon, and only a s[illegible] He married Sarah W[illegible] They had nine children, [illegible] Newton, June 16, 1743. H[illegible] December 28, 1833, and was [illegible] Parish Cemetery at East Needham [illegible] Dedham, Massachusetts, January 20[illegible] company of militia who marched from D[illegible] took an active part there in the celebrated [illegible] It may further be said of him that during his [illegible] ninety years, all who knew him had implicit confidence [illegible]

Very truly Yours
P. P. Davis

Ames a member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. He was a member of the conventions which nominated Lincoln in 1860, Hayes in 1876 and Roosevelt in 1904. He delivered the memorial address on Decoration Day in 1868, the first of the series which have been continued yearly since; the address in memory of Grant and Sherman before the Grand Army, on the Centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, before the pupils of the public schools of Fall River; the memorial address in Amesbury in 1888 at the unveiling of the statue of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was a native of that town, and many other addresses on public occasions. Dr. Davis was one of the chief factors in the development of the manufacturing industries of Fall River, and was the president of the Wampanoag Mills, the Stafford Mills and the Algonquin Printing Company; was also director in the Merchants and Stevens Mills. He was a liberal contributor to the charities of Fall River, and one of the original subscribers to the Fall River hospital, was its president and one of its trustees, and vice-president of the Children's Home. In 1903 he was elected president of the Home Market Club and re-elected in 1904. He was president of the Commercial Club of Fall River and a member of the Quequechan Club. He was also for many years a member of the Union League Club of New York City, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Club.

Dr. Davis married, in 1849, Sarah C. Wilbur, the daughter of his medical preceptor, who died in 1856. Their only son died in infancy. He married in 1862 Susan A. Haight, the daughter of Moses Haight, of Newcastle, New York, who died in 1900, and is survived by a son, Robert C., born in 1875, who graduated at Harvard A.B. 1897, A.M. 1899, received his legal education at Harvard Law School, and is a member of the law firm of Jackson, Slade & Borden, of Fall River.

Chas. H. Denny

CHARLES ADDISON DENNY

CHARLES ADDISON DENNY, manufacturer of machine card clothing, State Senator for two terms, belongs to a family that has been intimately connected with the history of Leicester, Massachusetts, where he was born March 4, 1836. His father, Joseph Addison Denny (May 13, 1804, to February 25, 1875), was the son of Joseph Denny (April 2, 1777, to November 19, 1822), and Phebe (Henshaw) Denny; he married Mary Davis, daughter of Joel Davis of Rutland, Massachusetts (March 7, 1779, to November 14, 1837), and Mary (Smith) Davis.

The first of this family in America, Daniel Denny, son of Thomas and Grace Cook Denny, came from Combs, Suffolk County, England, in 1715, and settled in Leicester in 1717, making himself influential in the political and religious life of the town. The family of to-day trace connection with numerous ancestors of distinction in national history. Among them may be mentioned John Alden of the *Mayflower* immigrants; Capt. Roger Dudley; his son Gov. Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Massachusetts Province; Dudley Wade Swan, and Col. William Henshaw, an energetic supporter of the Revolutionary cause. Afterwards, upon the breaking out of hostilities, Colonel Henshaw commanded the Worcester regiment of "Minute Men" that started from Worcester at ten o'clock the night of April 19, 1775, and making a forced march reported at Cambridge at ten o'clock the next morning. Not long after leaving the regiment under command of its lieutenant-colonel, Samuel Denny, of the same family, Colonel Henshaw served on the staff of General Washington as assistant adjutant-general, second to Adjutant-General Horatio Gates. At the same time, Colonel Henshaw was a member of the Provincial Congress and upon the Council of War. After the siege of Boston, and the British had been forced from the town and its harbor, Colonel Henshaw went with General Washington to Long Island, having command of the 12th Regiment of the Continental Army, then to Flatbush, King's Bridge,

DANIEL DORCHESTER

DANIEL DORCHESTER, clergyman, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 11, 1827, and died in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 13, 1907.

His father, Daniel Dorchester (January 23, 1790 to August 6, 1854), was the son of Daniel (August 3, 1763 to 1820) and Sarah (Keeney) Dorchester. He was a Methodist clergyman of marked character and influence.

His mother, Mary (Otis) Dorchester, was a lineal descendant through her mother, Mary Chester, of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*.

John Dorchester, an ancestor, was prior of a monastery in England in 1534. Anthony Dorchester immigrated to this country and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1630 and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1634. Twenty-seven ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, serving at Concord, Lexington and Valley Forge. Seven of these bore the name Dorchester, ten that of Otis, and ten that of Chester, the family of his maternal grandmother. His ancestors were also conspicuous in civic and educational affairs, and won renown in law, medicine and other professions.

He is the third of six Daniel Dorchesters, five of whom are or have been in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, four of whom have attained distinction in that ministry.

Young Dorchester had many difficulties in acquiring an education. He fitted for college at Norwich (Connecticut) Academy, and entered Wesleyan University, Middleton, Connecticut, in 1848. Because of ill health he left during his Junior year. But the University has since conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1856, and D.D. in 1874.

He commenced his life-work as pastor in Somers, Connecticut, in 1847, and joined, that year, the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He subsequently became

Louis Pasteur

pastor of six other Connecticut churches. In 1858 he joined the New England Conference. He held pastorates in Charlton, Worcester, Lowell, Charlestown, Salem, Chelsea, Natick, Springfield and Roslindale. He also served three full terms as presiding elder of Worcester District, 1865–69; Lynn District, 1874–78, and North Boston District, 1882–86.

In 1854, when twenty-eight years of age, he was elected to the Connecticut State Senate, and served on the State Commission of Idiocy. He served also as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1883. His latest public office was United States Superintendent of Indian schools.

He was for many years president of the National Temperance League. He wrote a great deal upon Temperance reform and prohibition. He lectured extensively, and delivered many public addresses upon the subject. He wrote a notable work, "The Liquor Problem in All Ages." He was also the author of "Christianity in the United States"; "The Latest Drink Sophistries vs. Total Abstinence"; "The Why of Methodism"; "The Problem of Religious Progress"; "The Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy"; "A Half Century of My Ministry," etc. He was also a frequent contributor to magazines, and the religious press, especially the "Methodist Review," "Zion's Herald" and the "Christian Advocate."

He was not only renowned in his own denomination throughout the country, but had large influence among representative men of other faiths and among prominent citizens generally. He was twice a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1884 received sixty votes for the office of Bishop, although refusing to take any measures to advance his own candidacy.

April 12, 1850, he married Mary, daughter of Henry and Matilda Davis, of Dudley, Massachusetts. Their children were Daniel, who entered the ministry of the M. E. Church in 1877, was thirteen years professor in Boston University and is now pastor of Christ Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Liverius Hull, for three years pastor of Lindell Ave. Church, St. Louis, Missouri, now pastor of Elm Park Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Chester Otis, of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston; Ernest Dean, of Texas, and Mrs. Orrin L. Woods, of West Roxbury. Two others were early translated.

October 12, 1875, he was again married to Merial A. Whipple, of North Charlestown, New Hampshire, who did not survive him.

AMOS WARREN DOWNING

SAGACIOUS in counsel and most exact in all business relations, Mr. Amos Warren Downing, banker, is one of the men of far-reaching influence in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Like so many other successful men of his time, Mr. Downing began life on a New England farm, with no especial advantages except the habits of vigorous industry developed there. He was born in Middleton, New Hampshire, March 31, 1838, the son of Samuel Hawkins Downing, a farmer, and Eliza Ann (Whitehouse) Downing, his wife. The Downing name came to New England from London. There in the great capital of the English-speaking world the Downings were and long had been bankers.

Jonathan Downing of this celebrated English stock came from London to New England about the year 1660. On his mother's side Mr Amos Warren Downing is descended from a colonist of prominence Thomas Cotton, sometime governor of New Hampshire.

Mr Downing's mother is remembered as a lovely Christian woman [illegible] her impress on the intellectual and moral life of her [illegible] powerful. She governed her [illegible] with wisdom, [illegible] cherishes to this day a peculiar [illegible] to her mem-

[illegible] as a boy had his tasks [illegible] home and many [illegible] Far from easy was the lot of the farmer's boy in New [illegible] sixty years ago. There was work and hard work to be done summer and winter. Opportunities for schooling were few and chances for recreation and pleasure fewer. Yet this life, though stern, bore in thousands of cases a splendid harvest of character.

There were summer and fall terms only in the country schoolhouse in Mr. Downing's native town. These terms lasted from six to ten weeks. They were devoted necessarily to the elements of an education. But perhaps because there was the less chance for [illegible] distracting of attention, or because the habit of

Amos H. Deming

thoroughness was more firmly implanted than now, these district schools of rural New England did their work well, and produced a remarkable number of men and women capable of playing a strong part in the life of New England.

Mr. Downing's boyhood reading was of a serious character. He was a student of the Bible and of Proverbs in particular, and later he gathered help and inspiration from that admirable work, "Getting On in the World," by Professor Matthews, of Chicago, to which so many lads owe a debt freely and often acknowledged.

In 1861, just at the beginning of the great war, Mr. Downing began his business career in a country store in New Durham, New Hampshire. He took immediately an active part in the affairs of the community, and from 1861 to 1864 served New Durham as selectman and as recruiting agent of the town for the Federal Army. Those were difficult years for men of business and for public officers, but they were years calculated to develop strong qualities, sure to tell in after life.

From a country store in New Hampshire, Mr. Downing came to the energetic manufacturing city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and there entered upon a career of larger breadth and usefulness. He had had an excellent business training. Even as a boy he had been fond of trade, and his experience as a country merchant proved exceedingly valuable. He became interested in banking in Haverhill, and advanced rapidly in this profession, becoming president of the Haverhill Cooperative Bank and vice-president of the Haverhill National Bank. Like other manufacturing communities, Haverhill has had its ups and downs. Its growth has not always been constant. It has suffered from business depressions of its own when the country has felt the heavy weight of reverses. But on the whole Haverhill has grown remarkably in industrial activity, financial strength and population, and in all of this evolution Mr. Downing has been a potent factor through his shrewdness and foresight and through the respect which his judgment and integrity have commanded among his fellow citizens. Industrious and faithful in all things, Mr. Downing has always sought to impress the importance of these characteristics upon others. He has given single-minded attention to his own business.

Mr. Downing is not only a sound and active financier; he is a citizen of public spirit, full of zealous interest in good causes. He

is a devoted member of the First Baptist Church of Haverhill, and for thirty years has served it on its prudential committee. He has also been chairman of its building committee. He is influential also in the affairs of the Baptist denomination at large. For fifteen years he has been a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution. He is a member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and for twenty years has borne a part in shaping the policies of this beneficent and powerful association. He has also been conspicuous in guiding the work of the Children's Aid Society of Haverhill.

A member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Downing is affiliated with Saggahew Lodge, and he is a member of Haverhill Commandery. In politics, Mr. Downing is proud to be known as a "Mugwump," but he supported the Republican party when Mr. Bryan came forward and the issue of free silver was raised.

Mr. Downing was married on October 31, 1859, to Susan A., daughter of Robert and Ann D. Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Downing have a son, Mr. Irving G. Downing, a Boston broker in, and importer, of hides.

Henry Endicott, 33°

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
Past Eminent Com. of Boston Commandery of K. T.

HENRY ENDICOTT

HENRY ENDICOTT, master machinist, [illegible] business man, was [illegible] Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, November 24 [illegible]. His father, Elijah Endicott, son of Captain James and Abigail (Crafts) Endicott, was a [illegible] selectman of the town of Canton [illegible] of uprightness and geniality. He married for his second wife Judith Childs, of Dover, Massachusetts, who bore seven of his nine children, the four youngest being sons. The earliest known ancestor on a direct line was Henry Endicott, born near Chagford, Devonshire, England, not later than 1480. The earliest ancestor in America was Gilbert Endicott, born in Marldon, England, 1648. On immigrating to New England, land was granted him at Wells, Maine, where he married Hannah Gouch. He removed to Canton, Massachusetts, and was the first person to be buried in the graveyard there, where six of his generations were in turn given sepulcher. Captain James Endicott, of Canton, Massachusetts, was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution; held office as Justice of the Peace, judge of the court; Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Henry Endicott was a strong, athletic child and youth, fond of sports and games. He was brought up in the country and had the regular work assigned to farmers' sons. He considered his farm [illegible] regular and responsible work a great advantage [illegible] public school education, but being the young[illegible] to work early as an apprentice in a machine[illegible] In 1848 he entered in[illegible] firm of Allen & [illegible] of [illegible] makers and general mach[illegible] 1873. Later the Allen and [illegible] and incorporated and [illegible] He is also president of the Hi[illegible] bridgeport Savings Bank and a di[illegible]

Henry Endicott.

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mass...
Past Eminent Com. of Boston Commandery...

HENRY ENDICOTT

HENRY ENDICOTT, master machinist, financier, business man, was born in Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, November 14, 1824. His father, Elijah Endicott, son of Captain James and Abigail (Puffer) Endicott, was a farmer, selectman of the town of Canton, a man of uprightness and geniality. He married for his second wife Cynthia Childs, of Dover, Massachusetts, who bore seven of his nine children, the four youngest being sons. The earliest known ancestor in a direct line was Henry Endicott, born near Chagford, Devonshire, England, not later than 1480. The earliest ancestor in America was Gilbert Endicott, born in Marldon, England, 1648. On immigrating to New England, land was granted him at Wells, Maine, where he married Hannah Gouch. He removed to Canton, Massachusetts, and was the first person to be buried in the graveyard there, where six of his generations were in turn given sepulcher. Captain James Endicott, of Canton, Massachusetts, was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution; held office as Justice of the Peace, judge of the court; Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Henry Endicott was a strong, athletic child and youth, fond of sports and games. He was brought up in the country and had the regular work assigned to farmers' sons. He considered his farm training with its regular and responsible work a great advantage in after life. He had a good public school education, but being the youngest of a large family went to work early as an apprentice in a machine-shop. He learned his trade throughly. In 1848 he entered into partnership with Caleb C. Allen, forming the firm of Allen & Endicott, manufacturers of steam engines, boilers and general machinery. He retired from business in 1873. Later the Allen and Endicott Building Company was organized and incorporated and he was made president of the corporation. He is also president of the Hittinger Fruit Company and of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank and a director in the First National Bank

of Cambridge, afterwards merged into the Harvard Trust Company. He is also a director in the Cambridge Gas Light Company. He has held subordinate offices in different Masonic institutions; was master of Amicable Lodge and of Mizpah Lodge; high priest of St. Paul's R. A. Chapter, Boston; of Cambridge R. A. Chapter under dispensation; eminent commander of Boston Commandery; sovereign grand inspector-general of the thirty-third degree; grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, 1887, 1888 and 1889; honorary member of Mount Olivet, Amicable and Mizpah Lodges, of Cambridge; of Converse Lodge of Malden; of St. Paul's Chapter, Cambridge; of Boston Commandery and of St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in national politics and affiliated with the Unitarian denomination in religious worship. His recreation he finds in club intercourse and in driving. He was married September 2, 1851, to Abigail Hastings, daughter of Asaph and Lois (Hastings) Browning, of Petersham, Massachusetts, and their only surviving child is Emma, now Mrs. Joseph Mason Marean, of Cambridge. He says: "I don't know that I ever failed in anything I attempted, but I have never attempted much. As to success I consider absolute honesty and reliability the first essentials, then enjoyment of hard work."

DANIEL DORCHESTER

DANIEL DORCHESTER, clergyman, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 11, 1827, and died in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 13, 1907.

His father, Daniel Dorchester (January 23, 1790 to August 6, 1854), was the son of Daniel (August 3, 1763 to 1829) and Sarah (Rooney) Dorchester. He was a Methodist clergyman of marked character and influence.

His mother, Mary (Otis) Dorchester, was a lineal descendant through her mother, Mary Chester, of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower.

[illegible] an ancestor, was prior of a monastery in England. Anthony Dorchester immigrated to this country [illegible] Massachusetts, in 1630 and removed to [illegible] in 1634. Twenty seven ancestors were [illegible] War, serving at Concord, Lexington [illegible] of these bore the name Dorchester, ten [illegible] of Chester. The family of his maternal [illegible] were also conspicuous in civic and [illegible] known in law, medicine and other

[illegible] Dorchesters, five of whom are or [illegible] thodist Episcopal Church, four of [illegible] in that ministry.

[illegible] difficulties in acquiring an education [illegible] Norwich (Connecticut) Academy, [illegible], Middleton, Connecticut, in 1848. [illegible] his Junior year. But the Uni[illegible] conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1856, [illegible] in 1874.

He entered his life work as pastor in Somers, Connecticut, [illegible] that year, the New England Southern Conference [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church. He subsequently became

Daniel Dorchester

AMOS WARREN DOWNING

SAGACIOUS in counsel and most exact in all business relations, Mr. Amos Warren Downing, banker, is one of the men of far-reaching influence in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Like so many other successful men of his time, Mr. Downing began life on a New England farm, with no especial advantages except the habits of vigorous industry developed there. He was born in Middleton, New Hampshire, March 31, 1838, the son of Samuel Hawkins Downing, a farmer, and Eliza Ann (Whitehouse) Downing, his wife. The Downing name came to New England from London. There in the great capital of the English-speaking world the Downings were and long had been bankers.

Jonathan Downing of this celebrated English stock came from London to New [illegible] year 1660. On his mother's side Mr. Amos Warren [illegible] from a colonist of prominence, Thomas [illegible] of New Hampshire.

Mr. [illegible] lovely Christian [illegible] life of her [illegible] with wisdom, [illegible] to her mem-

[illegible] and many [illegible] of the farmer's boy in New [illegible] was [illegible] and hard work to [illegible]. Opportunities for schooling were [illegible] chances for recreation and pleasure fewer. Yet this life, though stern, bore in thousands of lads a splendid harvest of character.

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Amos H. Deming

Henry Endicott, 33°

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts
Past Eminent Com. of Boston Commandery of K. T.

HENRY ENDICOTT

HENRY ENDICOTT, prominent manufacturer and public-spirited citizen of Boston, was born in [illegible], New [illegible], November 14, 1826. His father, [illegible], was Captain James and Anne [illegible] Endicott, and a descendant of the town of Canton, [illegible]. He married for his second wife [illegible], of Dover, Massachusetts, who bore seven of his ten children, nine of whom survived infancy. The earliest known ancestor in a direct line was Henry [illegible], born near Chagford, Devonshire, England, not later than [illegible]. The earliest ancestor in America was [illegible], born in Marldon, England, 1648. On immigrating to New England a grant was granted him at Wells, Maine, where he married Elizabeth Couch. He removed to Canton, Massachusetts, and was the first person to be buried in the graveyard there, where six of his generations were in turn given sepulcher. Captain James Endicott of Canton, Massachusetts, was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution; held office as Justice of the Peace, judge of the court; Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

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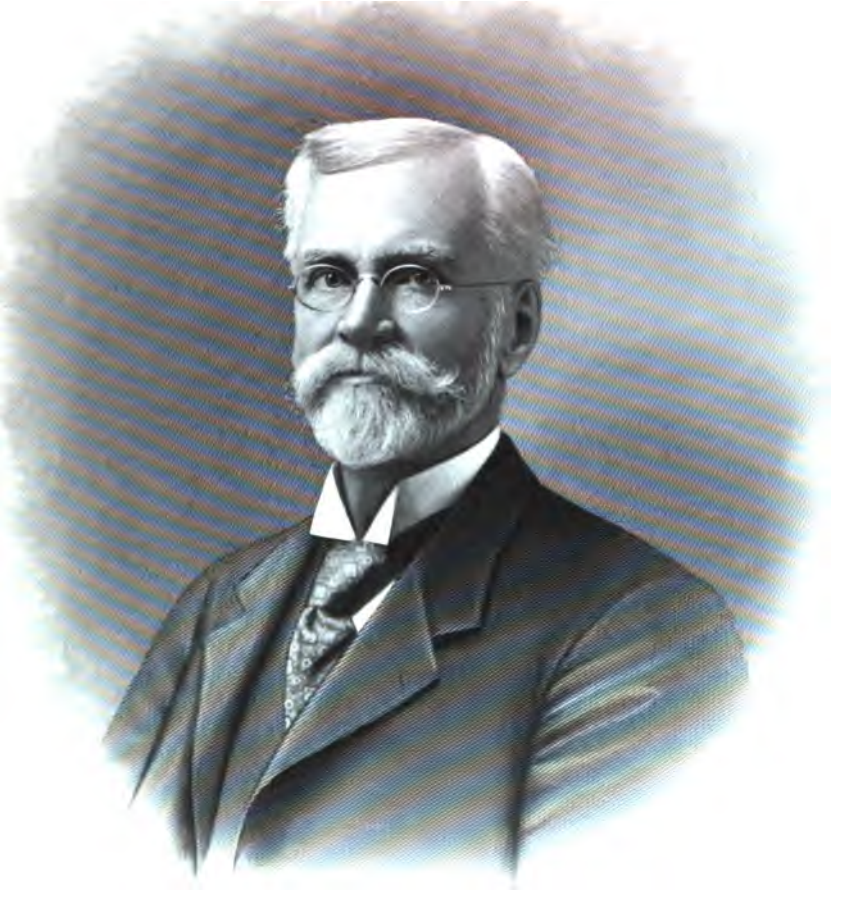
EVERETT OLIN FISK

TO the American educational public few names have been more familiar during the last score of years than that of Mr. Fisk.

The Fisk Teachers' Agency, while not the earliest in the field, having been established only so recently as 1884, has within the period of its existence grown to be the most extensive agency of the kind in the world. In the lapse of twenty-three years it has filled over twenty-two thousand positions of all grades, from the college presidency to the kindergarten. Important institutions in every one of the United States have been served through its means, including nearly all academies of high grade, over four hundred colleges and universities, and many thousands of public schools. Nor has its scope been confined to the American Union since more than seven hundred educational vacancies in Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa have been filled by its interposition.

The president and founder of this far-reaching business establishment taught school for two years following his graduation from Wesleyan University in 1873, and for the decade succeeding this experience he was the New England agent of the important school-book publishing house of Ginn and Company. The duties of this position required him to make frequent journeys in behalf of the firm's interests, and in this way he obtained an intimate knowledge of educational men and institutions which stood him in excellent stead when he subsequently organized his own business. Since that event he has continued to travel widely, both in this country and in Europe, and has thus been enabled to maintain intimate relations with men and institutions in the educational world.

Mr. Fisk was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, August 1, 1850, the son of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, among whose many admirable qualities, those of humor, self-poise and wise judgment stood prominently forth. The boy was one of six children and in



Everett O. Fisk

his boyhood was accustomed to farm labor. As his father's means were but limited it was not an altogether easy matter for him to secure the education he coveted, but he attended the schools in the vicinity of his home and from the age of thirteen to sixteen employed his vacations in canvassing for a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and other books. The lesson of self-reliance in his case was thus early acquired. At seventeen and eighteen we find him employed in a hardware store in Natick, Massachusetts, and in 1869 he was graduated from Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

But he was not satisfied with the education he had already gained and longed ardently for college training in addition. He could not expect pecuniary assistance from his father, as the means of the latter were limited and the responsibilities great, and accordingly the young man resolved to put himself through college. This he accomplished by dint of teaching winter schools, tutoring and hard work during vacations. Even thus he was compelled to borrow seven hundred dollars to make ends meet, but this amount he was fortunately able to repay during his first year out of college. The institution of his choice was, as previously mentioned, Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, whence he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1873 and that of Master of Arts in 1876.

Mr. Fisk's earliest ancestor of that name in America was Nathan Fisk, who emigrated from England about the year 1642 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. Other ancestors, including Stones, Allens, Cobbs, Jennisons, Warrens and Clarks, also came hither from England in the early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His great-grandfather, Moses Fisk, fought at the Battle of Lexington, and in subsequent years was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, as were several other of his ancestors. His grandfather, another Moses Fisk, was born in 1776 and died in 1851, his wife being Sibella Jennison.

The father of Everett Fisk, the Reverend Franklin Fisk, was born in 1814, was married to Chloe Catherine Stone in 1839 and died in 1896 at the age of eighty-two. His mother, the daughter of Nathaniel Stone and Chloe (Cobb) Stone, was greatly beloved by her children, and the impress of her character was deeply felt in the development of their intellectual as well as in that of their moral and spiritual life.

Immediately upon graduation from the university, Mr. Fisk

taught school for a year at Wallingford, Connecticut, where he was also superintendent of schools, and another year at Enfield in the same State. Teaching, indeed, was his first choice as regards a career, but a nervous breakdown, no doubt induced by too great strain in the years when he was paying his way through college, forced him to relinquish this and turn to business. The influences that have been strongest in determining his subsequent success have been in the order we have named them, those of home, of school, of daily contact with business men, of study in private and of early associates.

In spite of the active life he has led, Mr. Fisk has always been a reading man; works on history, sociology, economics and literature having been found most helpful by him, and his especial favorites among famous authors have been Dickens, George Eliot, Sir Walter Scott and Thackeray. In regard to sports and amusements he enjoys golf, tennis, bowling, croquet and quoits, but does not count himself an expert in any of these games.

As might be looked for from the circumstances of his early training, Mr. Fisk is an ardent Methodist in his religious belief, and has been a member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Boston, for many years. He was also treasurer of that church from 1881 to 1897. He is a member of the Wesleyan Association, and a trustee of the Wesleyan Building in Boston; other denominational offices which he has held with acceptance from time to time being those of membership in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892; of president of the Boston Missionary Society of the same church from 1894 to 1896; of president of the New England Conference Missionary Society from 1893 to 1895; and of president of the Boston Methodist Social Union in 1895.

In politics Mr. Fisk is a Republican but he has never held any political position. He is a trustee of the New England Home for Little Wanderers and chairman of the executive committee. He is a member and a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and other societies on whose roll of membership his name occurs are: the National Geographic Society; the National Municipal League; the Roxbury Historical Society; the Twentieth Century Club; the New England Methodist Historical Society; the Massachusetts Club, and the Boston City Club.

The advice Mr. Fisk offers young people desirous of meeting

with success in their various careers is summed up in these brief suggestions derived from personal experience:

"Be of good courage; study attentively the best class of biographies; do one's best at all times; and never worry."

Mr. Fisk was married to Miss Helen Chase Steele on September 12, 1882, and their only child, Harriet Storer Fisk, a graduate of Boston University, is now (1907) a post-graduate student in the University of Chicago. Mrs. Fisk, who died August 31, 1901, was a daughter of Francis Asbury Steele and Abby (Storer) Steele, her paternal grandparents being Joel and Jerusha (Higgins) Steele, and on the maternal side Tristram and Harriette (Gookin) Storer. Among more remote ancestors of Mrs. Fisk may be reckoned such famous Colonial personages as Rev. John Cotton, Major-general Daniel Gookin, Governor Thomas Dudley, and the latter's son-in-law, Governor Simon Bradstreet.

Mr. Fisk is the brother of Dr. Herbert Franklin Fisk, for thirty-four years a professor in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

ASA FRENCH

ASA FRENCH, son of Jonathan and Sarah Brackett (Hayward) French, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, [illegible]r 21, 1829, and died there June 23, 1903. His ancestors had lived in that town from its first settlement. He received his early education in the public schools of Braintree and at Derby Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1851. He studied law in the Albany Law School and at the Harvard Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1853 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1853, and after further study in Boston in the offices of David A. Simmons and Harvey Jewell was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in [illegible], April 26, 1854. He continued to live in Braintree [illegible] Boston [illegible] was always identified with the

[illegible] of Representatives for the [illegible] counties of [illegible] resignation [illegible] successive elections shown so [illegible] character of [illegible] secured him a seat [illegible] obtained. Previous to [illegible] years a position on the Board of Commissioners on Inland Fisheries, and continued to hold it for several years afterwards. Under the act of Congress passed June 5, 1882, reestablishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims, he was appointed one of the judges, and in 1883 was selected by President Arthur as one of the visitors at West Point for that year. In 1870 General Sylvanus Thayer, of Braintree, endowed a free public library in that town, and at his death bequeathed to trustees $280,000 for the establishment there of

Asa W. French

Isaac Bruch

ASA PALMER FRENCH

ASA PALMER FRENCH, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, was born January 20, 1[illegible] at Braintree, Massachusetts. He is the son of Asa and S[illegible] [illegible] French, and grandson of [illegible] and Sarah Be[illegible] [illegible]. French and Simeon and [illegible] Palmer [illegible] of the surname in this country [illegible] French, who was in England and immigrated to [illegible] where he secured a tract of land for a time before [illegible] in 1640 or [illegible]. The French family has be[illegible] and was [illegible] of Braintree from this [illegible].

[illegible]. French grew up in the [illegible] and attended the [illegible] schools of the [illegible] namely the [illegible] School and the English High S[illegible], the Adams [illegible] in Quincy, and the Thayer Ac[illegible] Braintree. Enter[illegible] he took a course of four years, [illegible] in 1882. His [illegible] and his tastes led him then to study law, which he [illegible] at the Boston University Law School and in the office of his [illegible] in Boston.

He began [illegible] active work of life as instructor in Latin and French [illegible] Thayer Academy. He was admitted to the Norfolk County [illegible] 1885 and the same year he was made clerk to the judges of [illegible] Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims at Washington, in [illegible] position he served until 1886. In 1891 he was nominated [illegible] both the Republican and Democratic parties district attorney [illegible] the Southeastern District of Massachusetts consisting of the [illegible] of Norfolk and Plymouth, was elected and took office by [illegible] consecutive [illegible] in January, 1892, he was appointed by [illegible] President Harrison [illegible] United States Attorney.

[illegible] French's [illegible] work as a writer was in the edi[illegible] of the [illegible] of the *Norfolk Law Quarterly*, published [illegible] under the auspices of the Norfolk Bar Association. He is a member of the [illegible] Club of Boston, the Union Club of Boston, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Norfolk Golf Club, the Braintree Golf Club, the Country Club of Brookline, the Boston City Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Boston Yacht Club, the Quincy Yacht Club, the Wessagusset Yacht Club, the Weymouth Yacht Club, the Hingham Yacht Club, the Plymouth Yacht Club, the Duxbury Yacht Club, the Scituate Yacht Club, the Cohasset Yacht Club, the Hull Yacht Club, the Manomet Point Yacht Club, the Wollaston Yacht Club, the Squantum Yacht Club, the Neponset Yacht Club, the Dorchester Yacht Club, the Marshfield Yacht Club, the Kingston Yacht Club, the Pilgrim Yacht Club, the Plymouth Country Club, the Plymouth Golf Club, the Plymouth Rod and Gun Club, the Plymouth Boat Club, the Plymouth Athletic Association, the Plymouth

for the prisoner, in the two long protracted trials of this case in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, and in the argument before the Supreme Court in Washington resulting in the reversal of the judgment of death imposed by the Circuit Court, Mr. French acquired a national reputation. His successful prosecution, while district attorney, of an agent of the tobacco trust under the Massachusetts Anti-trust Act of 1904, which was the first prosecution under the Act (Com. vs. Strausse, 191 Mass. 545) was, perhaps, his most important work as state district attorney. Both as prosecuting attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties and as United States Attorney, he has rendered notable public service. Mr. French is known as a man of exceptional ability, strict integrity, and lofty ideals of manhood.

He is president of the Randolph Savings Bank and of the Norfolk County Bar Association; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Thayer Academy, and has been president of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity.

Mr. French is a member of several clubs and other social organizations. He is governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; a member of the Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones of Yale University; a Mason, and a member of the University Club of Boston and of New York. He is actively interested in public affairs.

In politics he has been a steadfast Republican. He is interested in out-of-door sports, and gets much benefit from such recreations as golf and tennis, which he especially enjoys.

Mr. French was married December 13, 1887, to Elisabeth A. Wales, daughter of George W. and Clara (Ambrose) Wales. They have two children: Jonathan W. (born in 1891) and Constance (born in 1896).

Alfred E. Olmsted

ALFRED DWIGHT GLEASON

In [illegible] Massachusetts, chief [illegible] Middlin- [illegible] work of generations [illegible] the successful man [illegible] the father [illegible] the new [illegible] Alfred [illegible] manufac- [illegible] textile [illegible] New England [illegible] Massachusetts, [illegible] 1860 and [illegible] Massachusetts, [illegible] settled at Watertown before [illegible] the Whitneys of Massachusetts, descended from John W[illegible] who settled also in Watertown in 1635, and is the ancestor of nea[illegible] of the large family of that name, many members of which have won distinction in America.

The Gleasons were farmers in the olden time, but farmers then were often manufacturers also on a small scale. It was long before the days of large mills. Not only was most of the clothing to be woven in the household, but most of the tools and implements of the farmer [illegible] to be home-made. The stern requirements of the times [illegible] ingenuity and versatility, and many of the manufacturers [illegible] of our [illegible] have their origin back to the resourceful [illegible] of the Re[illegible]

The father of Alfred [illegible] was a [illegible] maker. He was a notable [illegible] who pioneered the use of textile machinery [illegible] others failed. Alfred Dwight Gleason [illegible] was residing in the [illegible] farming town of [illegible] February 7, 1840. His mother was Louisa [illegible] Gleason

Alfred D. Gleason

ALFRED DWIGHT GLEASON

THE great manufacturing industries of Massachusetts, chief sources of wealth and power of the State, are not of Aladdin-like growth, but represent the skilled and patient work of generations. Time and time again it will be found that the successful manufacturer of our day learned the business from his father before him, adding to this inherited ability the enterprise of the new era and its recognition of new ideas and new demands. Alfred Dwight Gleason, of Gleasondale, who has been a woolen manufacturer for a quarter of a century and all his life associated with textile industries, is the son of a distinguished leader in New England textile arts, Hon. Benjamin Whitney Gleason, who was a Massachusetts State Senator at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860 and 1861. The Gleason family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, dating back to Thomas Gleason, who settled in Watertown before 1640. This family is related to the Whitneys of Massachusetts, descended from John Whitney, who settled also in Watertown in 1635, and is the ancestor of nearly all of the large family of that name, many members of which have won distinction in America.

The Gleasons were farmers in the olden time, but farmers then were often manufacturers also on a small scale. It was long before the days of large mills. Not only had most of the clothing to be woven in the household, but most of the tools and implements of the farmer also had to be home-made. The stern requirements of the times compelled ingenuity and versatility, and many of the manufacturers of the Massachusetts of our day trace their origin back to the resourceful farmer race of the Revolution.

The father of Alfred Dwight Gleason began his life as a cabinet maker. He was a notable workman at his trade. He mastered the use of textile machinery and persevered and succeeded where others failed. Alfred Dwight Gleason was born while his father was residing in the manufacturing town of Andover, Massachusetts, on February 7, 1846. His mother was Louisa (Fessendon) Gleason.

She died when her son was twelve years of age. He was deprived, therefore, as a lad, of his mother's care, but his father's influence and example were potent in the framing of his character. The father was an unusual man, energetic, persevering, economical, with a genius for business detail and a firm grasp, also, upon large business principles. He brought up his sons to his own industry, thoroughly instructing them in its requirements and making them realize its exacting responsibilities. The son Alfred received his education from private teachers and at the Highland Academy at Worcester.

The family patriotism was fervent. The elder Gleason did his utmost in his community to sustain the government in the Civil War with money and men, and the son Alfred, though a mere youth, entered the service of the nation as first sergeant of a Massachusetts regiment.

In 1872, when Alfred Dwight Gleason was twenty-six years old, he was taken, with his two brothers, into partnership with their father. That was the dearest ambition of the older man, and well has Alfred Gleason rewarded his father's confidence. By patience, incessant application and native ability he has become a foremost textile manufacturer of Massachusetts. The woolen industry here has always been one of peculiar difficulty, although of fairly regular and now substantial growth. Far more than the cotton manufacturing industry it has had to face the competition of the skill and business experience of the Old World. For many years, too, there was the obstacle of popular prejudice to overcome — the superstition that imported fabrics were so intrinsically superior that American-made goods could be accepted only at a discount, if at all. The history of woolen manufacturing, even in Massachusetts, where the greatest and most notable American progress has been made, is a record of strenuous combat and often of discouraging loss. A successful woolen manufacturer who has come out of this ordeal with a prosperous industry and an established reputation is a fortunate man indeed, or rather is an unusual man in the qualities of courage, professional aptitude and persistence.

Mr. Gleason is not only a successful manufacturer but a business man of conspicuous, all-around ability. He is president of the Hudson National Bank, trustee of the Hudson Savings Bank, director of the Stevens Linen Works, and a member of the firm of J. P. Stevens & Company, of New York and Boston. He is also a trustee

of the Stow Library, of the Stow town fund and of the Stow poor fund. His judgment in public affairs and in business affairs is highly esteemed by his neighbors in the community and his associates in manufacturing.

Mr. Gleason has been too much engrossed in his business duties to spare much time for political life, but he is a Republican of strong convictions, as was his distinguished father. Brought up partly on a farm by a father who was fond of good horses and cattle and understood them, Mr. Gleason has throughout his life taken pleasure in driving good horses. But with the incoming of new ideas and new devices, like so many others, he has changed his preference to automobiles, and in them finds his present delight and recreation.

The Masonic Order claims the allegiance of Mr. Gleason. He is a member of Doric Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Houghton Royal Arch Chapter, and of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templars.

Mr. Gleason was married on May 12, 1870, to Blanche A., daughter of Horace V. and Relief E. (Holman) Pratt. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have one child, a daughter, Alfreda Blanche, who is a student.

THOMAS HENRY GOODSPEED

THOMAS HENRY GOODSPEED, bank president and financier, was born in Phillipston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, November 15, 1833. His father, Thomas Goodspeed, was a son of Luther and Betsey (Rugg) Goodspeed, and a descendant from Roger Goodspeed, the progenitor of all the Goodspeeds in America, who settled in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, in 1639. His grandfather, Isaac Goodspeed, enlisted in Barre, Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Goodspeed married Mary, daughter of Ignatius and Abigail (Damon) Goulding, of Phillipston. She was left a widow in 1840 with four children, the eldest, a daughter, being seven years of age. Thomas Goodspeed died of typhoid fever when thirty-five years old and his gravestone has this record: "Christian, the Highest Style of Man." His property accumulated during his married life amounted to two thousand dollars, and the two boys were accustomed to work out for wages from their earliest years. Work on a farm, chores for neighbors, work in a cotton and a woolen factory, and stitching boots at home, the work being brought from and returned to a boot manufactory in an adjoining town, filled up the time not occupied by the two sessions of the district school of three months each during the year. After his father's death his mother, wishing her eldest son, Henry Goodspeed, to bear the name of his father, applied to the probate court and the name was prefixed by Thomas and he assumed the legal name, Thomas Henry Goodspeed.

When thirteen years old he began active business life as a clerk in the country store of his uncle in Phillipston and the next year, in order to make a place for his younger brother, he went to New Salem, where he was sole clerk in the store and post-office. When sixteen years of age he studied for one year in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, returning at its close to be clerk in the store and post-office at Phillipston, where he remained two years. He was nineteen years of age when he began business on his own account, having saved up a few hundred dollars and obtained a loan of one thousand

Thomas H. Gladstone

dollars from a friend. He conducted a store in Phillipston for three years when he sold out to his brother-in-law and was clerk in Athol and Templeton, Massachusetts, about a year.

He was married October 22, 1856, to Lydia Elivira, daughter of Martin and Lydia (Stow) Richardson, of Phillipston, and they had no children. After his marriage he made his home in Athol, where he entered the mercantile business with his uncle in a new store building erected for the purpose. In 1857 he bought out the interest of his uncle and conducted the business alone, and with Samuel Lee as a partner a portion of the time, for about twelve years. He was drafted for military service during the Civil War, but on presenting himself for examination was rejected by the medical examiner. He was appointed postmaster of Athol, July 3, 1862, and held the office continuously under the succeeding Republican administration for twenty-three years. He was town clerk eleven years; town treasurer four years; a member of the school board one year; Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts one year; director, clerk and treasurer of the Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad corporation eleven years; Justice of the Peace forty-two years; commissioner to qualify civil officers from June 30, 1882; conveyancer and probate attorney from 1866; serving also as executor, administrator, assignee, trustee, guardian, manager of estates and insurance agent. He also served as treasurer and executive officer of the Worcester Northwest Agricultural and Mechanical Society for more than thirty years; member of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, 1895–1903; attended the Republican National Convention of 1896 as alternate delegate, and was a regular voter at every national and State election, and attendant at every primary and town meeting with three or four exceptions, from the time he cast his first vote in 1855. In town affairs he was very prominent and served as chairman of the town appropriation committee; of the Athol sewer sinking fund commission; of the building committee to erect public buildings, and of the town committee to eliminate railroad grade crossings. He was an original stockholder of the Athol Union Block Company in 1864, and president of the company in 1904; director, clerk and treasurer of the Athol Music Hall Association, 1871–77; president of the Athol Building Company; the largest stockholder and a director in the Citizens Building Company; director, clerk, treasurer and local manager of the Athol Silk Company, 1882–94;

president of the Athol National Bank from 1874, when he was active in its organization; vice-president of the Athol Cooperative Bank from its organization in 1894, and a valued contributor to the columns of the Athol *Transcript* on subjects vital to the public interests of the town.

In the matter of books and special lines of reading, Mr. Goodspeed says: "I have gained more knowledge from daily, weekly and monthly publications than from books. In early life I was interested in history, including History of the United States, Macaulay's 'History of England,' Gibbon's 'Rome,' etc. Was always fond of Shakespeare and at one time belonged to a Shakespeare Club. Have always been interested in books of travel including Stanley's 'Livingston,' Bayard Taylor's 'Paul Du Chaillu,' etc." He was largely influenced by his mother in the direction of morality and in the conduct of his business affairs both as a clerk and proprietor. He was from boyhood a regular attendant of the Evangelical Congregational Church and for more than fifty years a liberal supporter of that church, but never a member in communion. His father, mother, grandfather and grandmother on his mother's side and his wife were all members of that church. He devotes his leisure time to gardening, the care of trees, shrubbery and lawns and to driving, being fond of a good horse and the owner of one or more for fifty years. For the benefit of young men he writes: "I would suggest a constant endeavor to do whatever is undertaken in the best possible manner; giving thought and study unstintedly in the performance of all work; striving strenuously to make yourself so useful that your service will be sought and appreciated. Keep yourself posted as to what is going on in the world by selecting and reading good newspapers and periodicals. Interest yourself in politics — not, however, by hustling for office — if you are worthy of it you will be sought for places of honor and trust. Also interest yourself in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which you live. Cultivate habits of courtesy, order, neatness and promptness. Be systematic and methodical, and with a fair degree of health under all ordinary circumstances you cannot fail to attain true success in life."

Yours very truly,

William H. Gove.

WILLIAM HENRY GOVE

W[illegible] prominent and [illegible] ably trained [illegible] of his profession, [illegible] since 1900 the successful [illegible] has claimed his attention. Active [illegible] for several years as an alderman, [illegible] Legislature.

The Goves are [illegible] family of sturdy New Englanders [illegible] country from the early Colonial [illegible]

John Gove, the emigr[illegible] New England and their descendants who[illegible] London, England, born in 1604. He [illegible] ton in 1646–47, with his wife Sarah and [illegible]

Edward Gove, son of John and S[illegible] England in 1630, died July 29, 1691. As early as [illegible] he was of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he bought a range of [illegible] monage of Josiah Cobham. In 1665 he removed to Hampton, Massachusetts (now New Hampshire), settling on what is now the site of Seabrook, where he bought a farm in that year. The house still standing on this farm was built by his son John in 1713, and the property is now owned by William H Gove, the subject of this sketch.

John Gove (2d), son of Edward and Hannah (Tuttle) Gove, was born September 19, 166[illegible] and died in 1737. He was with his [illegible] against [illegible] Cranfield, but was not held on [illegible]

[illegible] Sarah G[illegible] in May [illegible] Falls, M[illegible] most of his [illegible]

Daniel G[illegible] born May 8 17[illegible] there August 25, 176[illegible]

Yours very truly,

William H. Gove.

(HENRY GOVE

VE is one of the prominent and
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there August 23, 1761.

WILLIAM HENRY GOVE

Daniel Gove (2d), son of Daniel and Rebecca (Hunt) Gove, was born May 5, 1749, at Seabrook, and died June 11, 1843, at Weare, New Hampshire.

Moses Gove, son of Daniel (2d) and Miriam (Cartland) Gove, was born at Weare, New Hampshire, October 22, 1774, and died June 8, 1851, at Lincoln, Vermont.

Levi Gove, son of Moses and Hannah (Chase) Gove, born February 22, 1802, at Weare, spent the greater part of his life at Lincoln, Vermont, but removed from there first to South Berwick, Maine, and afterwards to Lynn, Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation. His first marriage, on October 5, 1826, was to Ruth Varney, who was born March 2, 1806, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Morrill) Varney, and died March 19, 1835. On August 3, 1837, Mr. Gove married Mrs. Sarah (Hull) Hoag, widow of Benjamin Hoag, and daughter of Oliver and Polly (Hull) Gorton, of New Lisbon, New York. She passed away November 9, 1848, and on October 31, 1850, Mr. Gove was married to Mary Meader, a native of Sandwich, New Hampshire, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Varney) Meader, of South Berwick, Maine, and a descendant of John Meader, who came from England to Piscataqua (now Dover, New Hampshire) about 1650. Mr. Gove reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, dying August 13, 1885, and his wife died January 11, 1901, aged eighty-three years, having been born April 18, 1817.

William Henry Gove was the second youngest in the large family his father reared. He was born at South Berwick, York County, Maine, on September 4, 1851, where his father was a farmer at the time. His education was begun in the common schools and continued in Oak Grove Seminary, at Vassalboro, Maine, where he was a student for two terms. Later he enjoyed the advantages of the high school at Lynn, Massachusetts, whither he removed with his parents in 1866, graduating from that school three years afterwards. He then passed the entrance examination for Harvard, but the state of his finances prohibited his taking a university course, and he therefore entered the office of John W. Porter, of Salem, Massachusetts, as clerk and student. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar in Essex County, and in September of that year matriculated at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1876, ranking second in a class of about one hundred and thirty-five members. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in the following year.

Although he retained his residence in Lynn until after his marriage, Mr. Gove began practice in Salem, which has always remained the scene of his professional labors. He maintained his home in Lynn, however, until he was married, when he became a resident of Salem.

While in Lynn he was an active member of the school committee from 1878 to 1881 inclusive, and during that time prepared a thorough and careful revision of the rules and regulations of that body. Since his removal to Salem he has been equally interested in the local welfare, and in 1894, 1895 and 1896 he served as alderman, during the last two years acting as president of the board. He was a member of the Legislature for 1903 and 1904 for the Seventeenth Essex Representative District, and while there was a member of the committee on judiciary. A loyal Republican in political faith, he has ever been active in the advancement of the party and its principles and is an active worker in its ranks. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Republican City Committee of Salem, of which he was secretary from 1891 to 1897 inclusive, and of which he was chairman for 1898, 1899 and 1900. Mr. Gove has brought his professional experience to bear on numerous matters of vital importance to the community. He is the author of a method of Proportional Representation which is somewhat widely known as the "Gove System."

Mr. Gove is well known in the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Fraternities, belonging to Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I.O.O.F., of Lynn; Naumkeag Encampment, at Salem; Essex Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Salem; Washington Chapter; Winslow Lewis Commandery; and the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree. He also holds membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the Essex Institute, which he has also served as a member of its council for about fourteen years; he is a member of the Essex Bar Association; and has been a trustee of the Salem Athenæum. He is president of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Salem.

On January 5, 1882, Mr. Gove was united in marriage with Aroline Chase, only daughter of Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, and a descendant of some of the oldest families of that place. Four children have been born to this union: William Pinkham, born September 15, 1883, graduated from Harvard College, 1906; Lydia Pinkham, born November 24, 1885, graduated from Smith College in 1907; Mary, born December 14, 1892; and Caroline, born May 21, 1895.

THOMAS NORTON HART

THOMAS NORTON HART, bank president, postmaster and mayor of Boston, was born in North Reading, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, January 20, 1829. His father, Daniel Hart, son of Daniel and Polly Tapley Hart, and a descendant from Samuel Hart, born in 1622, and connected with the iron works on Saugus river. Daniel Hart married Margaret, daughter of Major John Norton, of Royalston, Massachusetts, a soldier in the American Revolution.

Thomas Norton Hart was brought up in his native town up to the time he was thirteen years of age and attended the public school. In 1842 he went, like many other country boys, to Boston, that he might earn his living at something more congenial to his taste than farming. He found employment in the dry-goods store of Wheelock, [illegible] continued as errand boy and [illegible] and learned the [illegible] ock Square, [illegible] er for eleven [illegible] Hart, Taylor & [illegible] s with a commercial [illegible] Vernon National [illegible] t was elected three [illegible] council, serving in [illegible] derman in 1881 and [illegible] e ranked as a leader [illegible] n common council, and was a member of [illegible] a foremost advocate of reform. In 1880 he was given the Republican nomination for mayor of Boston, but was defeated at the polls by Mayor O'Brien, the Democratic candidate, receiving 18,685 votes. He was renominated in 1887 and with the same opponent he succeeded in obtaining 27,179 votes, but not enough to insure election. In 1888 he ran for [illegible] and defeated Mayor O'Brien by 2000, receiving

Yours Truly
Thomas N. Hart

32,712 votes. He was reelected in 1889. He owed his majorities to the confidence he had commanded during his first term in office, and as all his nominations and elections had come to him unpledged, his appointees were chosen for fitness rather than for past favors, and he conducted the affairs of the city as he had been accustomed to conduct his mercantile business. The public good was his only consideration.

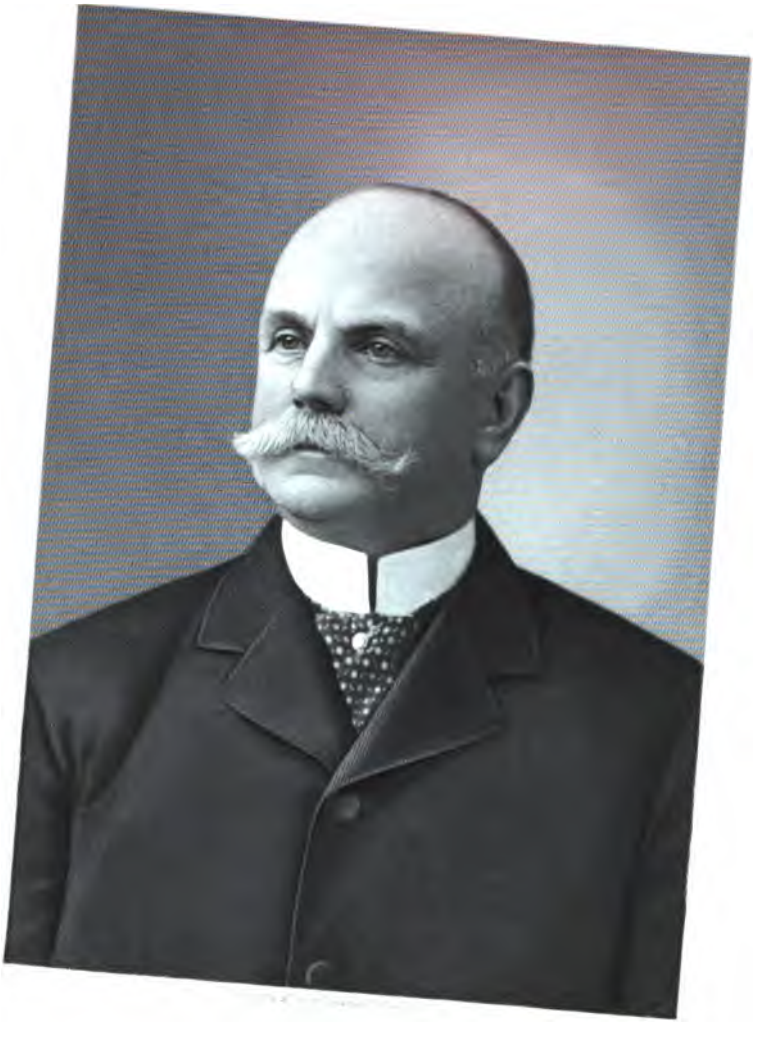
He was appointed postmaster of Boston in 1891 by President Harrison, and here he applied the principles of the civil service law in which he firmly believed. For the postal service he laid down the rule that new appointees should generally begin at the foot of the ladder so that advanced positions could be filled by promotion. He instituted quick despatch of mail matter, frequent and rapid delivery of the incoming mail, and due regard for the postal service at the various stations in the residence districts. He continued in office under President Cleveland up to June, 1893, when he resigned. In the campaign of 1893 his name was before the Republican State Convention as an available candidate for governor of the Commonwealth, but the choice of his party fell upon another. In the municipal campaign that followed that year, he was for the fifth time made the candidate of the party for mayor, but he failed to defeat Mayor Matthews who had already given the city one satisfactory term of service. He came into the field of city politics again in 1899, when he was elected mayor, and after serving for two years retired from active political life, devoting his entire time to the business of the Mount Vernon National Bank, of which he has been president from 1878.

He was married April 30, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Betsy (Ridley) Snow, of Bowdoin, Maine, and their daughter and only child became the wife of C. W. Ernst. He has a winter home on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and a summer home at Galloupe's Point, Swampscott, Massachusetts. His church affiliation is with the Unitarian denomination, and he has been an officer of the Church of the Unity, Boston, and treasurer of the American Unitarian Association. He is a member of the Unitarian and Algonquin Clubs and of the Hull Yacht Club.

EDWARD HOWARD HASKELL

EDWARD HOWARD HASKELL was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 5, 1845. He comes of excellent English stock, tracing his ancestry back to William Haskell who was born in England in 1617, and at the early age of fifteen came to Beverly, Massachusetts, and finally, in 1643, removed to Gloucester, which became his permanent home. In the records of those now distant days we find that William Haskell was among the prominent citizens of this quaint New England town, for his name appears several times as captain of the train band, as deacon of the church, as selectman, and for eighteen years he was a Representative to the General Court. Colonel Haskell's lineage from this old Gloucester citizen who held so high a place among his fellow townsmen is followed through the successive generations of Mark, William, William Jr., Elias, William, an officer of the Revolutionary War, and William H. William H., his father, married Mary Smith of Litchfield, Maine. On the side of his grandmother he is a descendant of Andrew Bray, who, with his brother Isaac, served under Capt. Nathaniel Warren at Bunker Hill.

At the age of sixteen, having attended both the common and high schools of Gloucester, he secured a position at the office of the *Gloucester Telegraph* and started upon the career in which he hoped to do his life's work. No sooner, however, had he begun to show his promise in this direction than the war broke out and, though but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, 23d Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. This was in September, 1861. Three months later he was assigned to special duty with the Signal Corps under General Burnside. He was a participant in the engagement at Roanoke Island, at Newbern, North Carolina (at this latter place suffering a slight wound), and also at Fort Macon. In 1862 he served with the Army of the Potomac, under the command of General Pope, in Virginia. He was in the engagements of Cedar Mountain, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Manassas Junction and of Bull Run. During the latter part



Yours Truly

Edw. H Haskell

of 1862 and till August, 1863, he was employed as instructor in the signal service in the Camp of Instruction at Georgetown, District of Columbia. It was at this time that he was assigned to special duty to report each day to Secretary Stanton at the War Department. This gave him the opportunity of almost daily contact with President Lincoln and the members of his cabinet. In the winter of 1863–64 he served with General Burnside in the East Tennessee campaign and at the Siege of Knoxville. The following summer he served on the staff of General Schofield, and later with General Sherman in Georgia. At Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, and throughout the investment of Atlanta, he seemed to bear a charmed life, for though almost constantly under fire he escaped without injury. After this record of long and valiant service he was at last honorably discharged in October, 1864.

The war over, Colonel Haskell returned to Gloucester and once more took up his work in the office of the *Gloucester Telegraph*. Here he spent two years, devoting himself with fidelity and enthusiasm to his journalistic duties. In 1875 he became identified with the paper trade and soon gave evidence of those marked characteristics as a business man that made him successful in this department of manufacture. For some years he was treasurer of the Rumford Falls Paper Company, whose mills are among the most prominent of the newspaper mills of the country. His prominence in the paper-making world led to his election as president of the Boston Paper Trade Association, and for three years he held this office, discharging its various duties with extraordinary ability and efficiency. In 1896 he became actively interested in the organization of the Great Northern Paper Company, which has since been developed into the largest newspaper-making plant in the world, now producing five hundred tons of paper each day.

The business interests of Boston and its commercial prosperity have always found an active friend in Colonel Haskell. He has been ready upon all occasions to further every project that has looked to the advancement of the city as a business center. Twice he has been vice-president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, an organization which has been of invaluable service to the city in the widening of its commercial activities, and he has also been and is an active member of the Boston Merchants' Association.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES, archæologist, was born in Bangor, Maine, September 20, 1831. His father, Nathaniel Haynes, was a son of John and Lydia (Coffin) Haynes, and a descendant from Deacon Samuel Haynes, the emigrant, who came from Westbury, Wiltshire, England, on the ship *Angel Gabriel*, wrecked at Pemaquid, Maine, August 14, 1635. Nathaniel Haynes was the editor of the *Eastern Republican*, one of the leading Democratic newspapers in New England during the administration of President Jackson. He married Caroline Jemima Williamson, daughter of William Durkee and Jemima Montague (Rice) Williamson. William Durkee Williamson (1779–1846) was a State Senator of Massachusetts; Senator in the Maine Legislature; acting governor of Maine: representative in the Seventeenth Congress, 1821–23; judge of probate, 1824–40, bank commissioner, 1834–39; author of "The History of Maine."

Henry Williamson Haynes was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, 1842–47; graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1851; served as assistant in Mr. Dixwell's private school, 1851–53; studied law in the office of Chief Justice Perley and William H. Bartlett, of Concord, New Hampshire and at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, September 26, 1856, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1859. He practised law in Boston, 1856–67, was a member of the Common Council of Boston, 1858; school committee of Boston, 1857–60, 1862–65, 1879–80, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1858–59, and 1880–95; was professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Vermont, 1867–73; and studied the various antiquities of Europe, 1873–78.

Mr Haynes made a specialty of the study of prehistoric relics of Europe. He spent 1877–78 in Egypt in endeavoring to trace the paleolithic age in that region and on his return to Paris in 1878 he presented the results of his investigation to the International Congress of Anthropological Sciences in Paris and received a medal and diploma

Henry H. Haynes.

in recognition of his services. The paper read there was published in the "Memoirs" of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for 1881. He returned to Boston where he was honored by being made corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Historical Association; a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Anthropological Society. He took part in three International Congresses of Archæology and Anthropology. He prepared the chapters upon the "Prehistoric Archæology of North America" and "Early Explorations of New Mexico" in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." At his home in Boston he has accumulated one of the largest and most valuable collections of prehistoric relics in America.

Professor Haynes was married in Paris, France, August 1, 1867, to Helen Weld, daughter of John Adams and Sarah (Harding) Blanchard, of Boston. Mrs. Haynes died in Milton, Massachusetts, July 21, 1902, leaving no children.

HORACE CARTER HOVEY

IN a log cabin amid an almost unbroken forest, near Rob Roy, in Fountain County, Indiana, Horace Carter Hovey was born, January 28, 1833. His father, Edmund Otis Hovey, D.D., a home missionary, and identified with Wabash College, for forty-seven years as founder, trustee and professor. His immigrant ancestor, Daniel Hovey, son of Richard Hovey, of Waltham, England, settled in Ipswich in 1635. Among his paternal ancestors we find the names of Andrews, Freeman, Russell, Otis and Knowlton. His mother, Mary Carter, was the daughter of Ezra Carter, Esquire, of Peacham, Vermont, whose immigrant ancestor, Thomas Carter, was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, Massachusetts; and among the maternal ancestors we find the names of Stoddard, Edwards, Wareham and Ellsworth. His grandfather, Roger Hovey, was a soldier in the army of the Revolution, as was also his maternal great-grandfather, Ephraim Carter. Thus he has a double claim to belong to the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Hovey was graduated with honor from Wabash College in 1853, where he served for two years as tutor; and in 1857 he was graduated from Lane Theological Seminary. While preparing for the ministry he served one summer as Sunday school missionary in his native county, where he organized twenty schools, and devised a method of Sunday school map-making which has since been generally adopted.

He was ordained by the Presbytery of Madison in 1858. He spent five years as a home missionary in Western fields and as a secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He has held successively pastorates over the Florence Congregational Church in Northampton, Massachusetts (1863–66); the Second Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Indiana (1866–69); the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church, in Peoria, Illinois (1869–73); the First Presbyterian Church in Kansas City, Missouri (1873–75); the Pilgrim Congregational Church in New Haven, Connecticut (1876–83); the Park Avenue Congregational Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota

Horace B. Hovey.

(1883–87); the Park Street Congregational Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut (1887–91); and the First Presbyterian (Old South) Church, in Newburyport, Massachusetts (1893–1908). In 1908 he retired from the active pastorate in order to devote his time to theological, literary and scientific work.

Dr. Hovey received the title of Master of Arts in 1856 from Wabash College; and that of Doctor of Divinity from Gale University in 1883, and also from Wabash College in 1907. He is a fellow of the A. A. A. S., and of the Geological Society of America, a member of the International Geological Congress, of the National Geographic Society, of La Société de Spéléologie (France), of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and is President of the Merrimac Bible Society and of the Daniel Hovey Association. During the Civil War he served for four months in the Christian Commission, doing what was termed "Battle-field Duty"; in consideration of which he was made an honorary member of the G. A. R.

Although not a professional geologist, Dr. Hovey has been deeply interested in certain departments of geological research from boyhood. When but nine years old he found the first of all the myriads of Crawfordsville crinoids which have since been sent to the leading museums of America and Europe, and he still owns the original crinoid-bank known as Corey's Bluff. In the summer of 1854 he made an independent reconnaissance of the geological features of southern Indiana, and was among the first to call public attention to the valuable marble quarries and coal fields of that state. During that same year he explored a number of Indiana caverns, including the famous Wyandotte Cave, of which he published the results in the New York *Tribune* and other periodicals. He has since explored many other caverns and is a recognized authority on the subject. In 1897 he joined an exploring party amid the mountains and caverns of France, also visiting Russia and other parts of Europe. He has lectured in the principal cities of the United States and Canada concerning his travels and on popular science. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines, and has had more than a hundred articles appear in the *Scientific American* alone. Seven articles by him will appear in the forthcoming tenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, describing American caves. He is the author of "Celebrated American Caverns" (1882); "Guide Book to Mammoth Cave" (fifteen editions); "Mammoth Cave

Illustrated," jointly with Dr. R. E. Call (1897); "The Origin and Annals of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburyport, Massachusetts, (1897); and of a new "Hand-book of the Mammoth Cave" (1909). More than thirty of his sermons and addresses have been published in pamphlet form.

Dr. Hovey married, November 18, 1857, Helen Lavinia Blatchley, daughter of Samuel Loper Blatchley, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut. They have had four children: namely, Helen Carter Hovey (Mrs. Ellinwood); Edmund Otis Hovey, associate curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and married to Esther Amanda (Lancraft); Samuel Blatchley Hovey (deceased); and Clara Louise Hovey (Mrs. Raymond).

Dr. and Mrs. Hovey celebrated their golden wedding, November 18, 1907. The Presbytery of Boston afterward prepared and engrossed the following resolutions in his honor and presented them by a committee in the presence of his congregation.

"We most heartily congratulate you and Mrs. Hovey upon this exceptional consummation together of fifty years' service in the vineyard of our Lord. We appreciate fully the worth and work of such a term of service, and realize that for the ripe scholarship which has adorned your preaching, the pastoral care which nurtured it, the irenic spirit which sweetened it, the consistent godly life which enforced it, and the large measure of success which has attended it, the whole Church of God, and the land you love, are your debtors. Your work as a Presbyter has been characterized by loyalty to Presbyterian principles; your zeal for and unremitting toil in their advancement have been tempered with sweet reasonableness, and charity to Christians in other flocks. Your knowledge of church law has made you a safe counselor and leader in her courts; for all of which we tender you our most hearty thanks, and this small tribute to your worth."

The fifty-two years of Dr. Hovey's ministry have been divided between Presbyterian churches, in connection with which he has spent about thirty years, and Congregational churches with which he has spent twenty-two years. In recognition of this twofold service, and by special privilege, he belongs to the Essex North Association of Ministers, as well as to the Presbytery of Boston.

Dr. Hovey's words of advice to young people are to "practise integrity, industry and self-reliance."

Chas. R. Hart

CHARLES RICHARD HUNT

CHARLES RICHARD HUNT, railroad engineer, physician and surgeon, was born in Easton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, October 17, 1855. His father was John Richard Hunt, son of Dr. John Earl Hunt, who practised medicine in Maine and New Hampshire, and was of the seventh generation from William Hunt who settled in Concord in 1635. He married Georgiana M., daughter of George W. and Sylvia S. (Pratt) Hayward, and a lineal descendant from Sir Thomas Hayward, who settled in Plymouth Colony about 1635, on common land which became part of the town of Duxbury.

Charles Richard Hunt made his home with his maternal grandparents, George W. and Sylvia S. (Pratt) Hayward, in Easton. Here he received his early school training, and he was graduated at the Easton High School. Upon graduating he took up the study and practice of civil engineering in the office of the city engineer of Boston, and supplemented this training with special instruction from professors teaching in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the city engineer's office his ability and thoroughness were especially noted and he gained considerable reputation by reason of the skill he displayed in his chosen profession. About this time the project of building the Mexican Central Railroad was being agitated by American capitalists, and young Hunt was among the first engineers consulted and engaged to make surveys for the road preliminary to determining the route. He was made resident engineer of the company, with headquarters at Aguas Calientes, and his work gave him a thorough knowledge of the country through which the road finally passed. In this service he gave unqualified satisfaction and located that part of the road from Aguas Calientes to Zacatecas, and constructed one section of the road-bed.

On his return home he consulted with his family and friends and decided to take up the profession of medicine, which was that of his paternal grandfather and of his mother's brother, Dr. Joseph W. Hayward. He studied under the direction of his uncle,

who was a celebrated physician in Taunton known for his skill as a surgeon throughout the Commonwealth. In 1884 he began his studies in the Boston University School of Medicine and he was graduated M.D. 1887. He was one of the graduates selected from his class to be resident house surgeon at the Massachusetts Homeopathetic Hospital in Boston, and after one year's practice there he removed to New Bedford and took up the general practice of his profession. He served as visiting physician of the Bristol County Jail and House of Correction for many years. His professional affiliations include membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Massachusetts Homeopathic Society; the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society; the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society; the American Society of Orificial Surgeons and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. Dr. Hunt is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Massachusetts Consistory; Past Commander of Sutton Commandery, No. 16; Knights Templars, and Past Patron of New Bedford Chapter, No. 49, Order of the Eastern Star. He was married August 22, 1888, to Annie Vincent, daughter of Charles L. and Amanda L. (Robinson) Haskins, of Raynham, Massachusetts, and they established a home at 474 County Street, New Bedford.

William E. Huntington.

WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON

WILLIAM EDWARDS HUNTINGTON, son of a New England clergyman, teacher, and physician who was distinguished for his versatility and well-stored memory, descends in the sixth generation from Simon and Sarah (Clarke) Huntington who came from England to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633 and located in Roxbury. Dr. Huntington was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois, July 30, 1844; graduated at the University of Wisconsin A.B. and A.M. and at Boston University S.T.B. and Ph.D.; preacher and teacher nine years; dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University twenty-two years; president of Boston University from 1904. His father was William Pitkin Huntington, son of the Rev. Dan and Elizabeth Whiting (Phelps) Huntington; grandson of William and Bethia (Throop) Huntington and of Charles and Elizabeth (Porter) Phelps. The Rev. Dan Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 11, 1774, graduated at Yale, A.B. 1794, A.M. 1798; A.M. Williams, 1798; tutored in Yale, 1796–98; married Elizabeth Whiting Phelps and was a Congregational and subsequently Unitarian minister and died in 1864. His son Dr. William Pitkin Huntington (Harvard, 1824) married Lucy, daughter of Luther and Hannah (Burnell) Edwards, and removed to Wisconsin where he was preacher and teacher, and a surveyor of government lands for a few months; on regaining his health, at one time impaired, he returned to his vocations of clergyman and teacher. His latter years were spent in Amherst, Massachusetts, where he died in 1885. William Pitkin Huntington's youngest brother, Frederic Dan Huntington (1819–1904) was the rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 1861–69, and the first bishop of Central New York from 1869 up to the time of his death.

William Edwards Huntington was a child slender in build, but never ill. He was brought up in the city of Milwaukee, where his father preached and practised medicine. From the age of ten

years up to his twenty-first year he lived on a farm in Wisconsin, where the out-of-door life, habits of diligent labor, responsibility for the discharge of regular duties were of great effect in his development. He characterizes his mother as "a rare spirit" and her influence on the son was particularly strong on both his intellectual and on his moral and spiritual life. In acquiring his school training he had no financial help from his father. Home study and attendance at the district and village schools prepared him for college. He was a private in the 40th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers in 1864; first lieutenant in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers in 1865 and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He took a full classical course in the University of Wisconsin, graduating A.B. 1870, A.M. 1874. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1868 and took the regular course in the school of Theology, Boston University, where he was graduated S.T.B. 1873. He was a Methodist clergyman in Nahant, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, Newton, Cambridge and Boston, 1872–82; was dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, 1882–1904, and in 1904 he was inaugurated president of Boston University as successor to Dr. William Fairfield Warren, resigned.

His society and club affiliations include the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Minister's Club of Boston, the University Club, Boston; the University Club, Providence, Rhode Island. His relaxation from study and teaching is in playing golf; but he has given no special attention to athletics or the modern system of physical culture. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married May 10, 1881, to Ella M. Speare, daughter of Alden and Caroline (Robinson) Speare, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, and of the four children born of the marriage three were living in 1909. His home is in Newton Centre, Massachusetts. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Boston University in 1881, S.T.D. from Syracuse University, and from Wesleyan University in 1903; and LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1904, and from Tufts College in 1905. His suggestions to young Americans as to the principles, methods and habits that help to attain true success, are "Christian principles as a foundation; simple, wholesome habits of life; systematic, absorbing work, broken now and then by seasons of rest."

Freedom Hutchinson

FREEDOM HUTCHINSON

FREEDOM HUTCHINSON, lawyer, was born in Milan, New Hampshire, August 6, 1847. His father, Edwin F. Hutchinson, was a son of Timothy and Nizaula (Rawson) Hutchinson, grandson of Bartholomew and Ruth (Haven) Hutchinson, and of Ebenezer and Sarah (Chase) Rawson, and a descendant from Richard Hutchinson, who came from England to Salem, in 1634, and was paid a premium for setting up the first plow in Massachusetts. Edwin F. Hutchinson married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Merrill) Flint, of Milan, and a descendant from Thomas Flint, who came from Mattock, Derbyshire, England, to Concord, in 1635.

Freedom Hutchinson attended the district school at Milan, and the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Maine. There he was prepared for Bates College where he graduated A.B. 1873, high in his class, with the honor of an English oration at commencement. He was principal of the high school at Topsham, Maine, 1873–74; read law with Hutchinson & Savage in Lewiston, the senior partner of the law firm being his elder brother, Liberty H. Hutchinson, and the junior partner Albert R. Savage, subsequently justice of the Supreme Court, of Maine. He was admitted to the bar in Auburn, Maine, April, 1876, and to the Suffolk Bar in Boston, Massachusetts, May 9, 1876.

His practice was in the civil courts and as attorney for corporations. His most prominent clients were the Swift Brothers, of Chicago and Boston, who were so actively identified with the development of the meat packing and transportation business throughout the country and abroad, and it fell to him to organize their chain of slaughtering, packing and transportation companies. He was largely engaged in defending the various interests of these corporations, especially in the eastern section of the country, as chief counsel, but his law practice was not confined to corporation law, as he was engaged in the trial of various civil cases, coming from his large acquaintance with business men in the New England States.

He was married February 15, 1886, to Abbie Laighton, daughter of Dr. David P. and Eleanor (Bisbee) Butler, of Boston, and they made their home in that city up to 1892, when they removed to Newton Highlands. He served the City of Newton as a member of the Common Council in 1895–96. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a member of Columbia Lodge, of Boston. He is a member of the Middlesex Club, the Brae Burn Country Club and the Civic Club, of Newton, and his church affiliation is with the Unitarians. He has served the Newton Centre Unitarian Society as president and chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Hutchinson's counsel to young men, as gained from his own experience in making his way to and succeeding in the profession of law, is:

"I consider it important for a young man, especially when he is devoting to his preparation the time requisite for a liberal education, to have early in mind his life-work. This not only enables him to work up along that line, but avoids the annoyance of a period of uncertainty and consequent unrest.

"The choice of his vocation should be carefully and intelligently made. There may be circumstances which will enable him readily to come to a wise conclusion. Natural adaptation, as well as natural impediments and disqualifications should be taken into consideration, and the fact that there is sometimes an ancestral business to be inherited may be decisive. In the absence of these controlling influences, a young man is ordinarily as well adapted to one thing as another.

"When a decision is once arrived at, it should be followed with a determination which will guarantee success. No thought of retreat should be indulged in, and the motto should be 'No step backwards.' A mental reservation that one can change and select another business if he does not happen to like the first choice has led to defeat in a great many cases. When the chosen business is pursued with the proper spirit, it becomes interesting and absorbing to such a degree that all other troubles may be forgotten.

"The idea of becoming a statesman as well as a man of affairs is sometimes flattering to young men, but it should be remembered that it takes a whole man for either of these callings, and while the ordinary man may attain success and prominence if one alone is followed, he will unquestionably be reduced to mediocrity if his

energy is divided between the two. One idea well developed is very much more valuable than two half-way developed.

"Happiness and enjoyment of life is a duty, and very largely a matter of habit. If you would realize the ideal, you must idealize the real. Men and women are only grown up children, and they need play and playthings. Enjoyable recreation and exercise in the open air, with congenial companions, will have a tendency to postpone old age a long time.

"Be temperate; be industrious; be methodical; and meet promptly and faithfully all your engagements and obligations. These precepts may seem hackneyed, but they are so vitally fundamental that they will bear repetition."

THEOPHILUS KING

With [illegible] abundance of energy, uprightness and enterprise, [illegible] the descendants of the Pilgrims often possess, [illegible] King has won for himself a position which reflects [illegible] upon his name and State. He has strongly maintained [illegible] of his New England parentage, and his success [illegible] business and industrial world illustrates the strength of [illegible] He is a leading manufacturer and a prominent [illegible] of Boston, Massachusetts. He ventured upon his business [illegible] at a very early age, unassisted by friends or influence. His [illegible] were passed in Rochester, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where he was born on December 14, 1844. From his father, [illegible] years, he acquired many characteristics of industry [illegible]. Both his mother and father, by precept and [illegible] upon their son the importance of truth and virtue [illegible] for all undertakings. His mother was of the [illegible] descent from John Howland, who landed with [illegible] the *Mayflower* at Plymouth, and was the last survivor [illegible] of the little band. His marriage to Elizabeth [illegible] one who braved the voyage in the *Mayflower*, [illegible] tion of the kind among the Pilgrims after the [illegible] in New England. Their family was a large [illegible] proved to be the case through many succeeding [illegible] constituting a great number of descendants.

[illegible] King's boyhood his father owned the mill in the village [illegible] and also acted as town clerk, postmaster and fire [illegible]. His son, being quick and observing, soon obtained [illegible] into many business methods. He took a course in the [illegible] and also in the academy. At the age of fifteen, by his [illegible] industry, he had bought and paid for, with the money he [illegible] himself, a sixty-fourth part of a profitable whaler known [illegible] *Blake*. At the end of the year, although he had [illegible] satisfactory gain on his investment, he sold his interest,

Thophilus King

making a good profit and removed to Boston, to face the world, and establish a name for himself amongst men. He was then but sixteen years of age, and without the assistance of friends or relatives or any business acquaintance he boldly made his start. Feeling that confidence in himself that cannot fail, he approached Johnson and Thompson for the position of clerk in the leather establishment. His assurance and earnestness were his great recommendations, and he obtained the position which he sought. He soon proved his ability, and through his willingness and close application to every detail he was soon given greater responsibilities and became an important factor in the business. After eight years with this firm, he formed a partnership with Charles B. Bryant, and began the manufacture of leather. The new firm was on the high road to success and prosperity when the great fire in 1872 swept the city of Boston and turned the tide of the affairs of so many. Not only was this disaster distressing to the young firm, but soon a flood at Clinton, Massachusetts, entirely devastated the factories and completely destroyed the business. Mr. King and his partner, Mr. Bryant, settled with their creditors, paying all they were able, which was seventy cents on the dollar, and six years thereafter voluntarily paid the balance, with 6 per cent. interest. Nothing daunted, Mr. King turned his attention to various other manufacturing interests and industries, which rapidly brought prosperity. His every effort was crowned with success and has ascended to the prominence his position gives him in the financial world. One of his strongest characteristics has been his power and ability to settle business difficulties, and adjust the personal differences of others, which has led to his close association with such an extended variety of business widely spread over this country and in Canada, as appears in the following active business connections. He is president of the following: National Granite Bank of Quincy, Massachusetts; Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company; Tide Water Coal and Coke Company; Climax Manufacturing Company; and the Quincy Quarries Company. He is also vice-president and director of the Indiana Manufacturing Company; and was for many years vice-president of the National Bank of Redemption of Boston. Mr. King is also treasurer and director in the following corporations: Abington Mills (cotton); Atlantic Mills, Providence, Rhode Island; Eastern Pocahontas Coal Company; King Coal Company; Summit Thread Company, and director in the Inter-

national Reece Button Hole Machine Company; Reece Folding Machine Company; Lawrence Duck Company; Wm. L. Barrell Company (Commission Merchants) Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Dallas Cotton Mills, and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, limited, of Canada, a corporation including six cotton-mills, which he was largely instrumental in bringing together.

He is a member of the Reform Club, of New York City, the Cachato Club, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and other desirable associations.

On December 31, 1873, Mr. King was married to Miss Helen L. Baxter, of Quincy, Massachusetts. Their two children are Delcevare and Zayma King. Mr. King is as vigorous as his forefathers and, although spending more than fifty nights each year for the past fifteen years on sleeping cars, can enjoy a good game of golf even on a winter's day. His good spirits and genial temperament contribute much to his social life, and he is ever ready to offer encouragement to the young. He would never run for or accept public office, though at times urged to do so; yet he was frequently heard on the platform in political discussion, and publicly debated tariff questions on the side of protection, and was always active as a speaker and deeply interested in temperance work. He has always been active, too, in church work, and at the age of twenty-four was elected a deacon of Park Street Church, serving in that capacity until his removal from Boston.

E B Haywood

is indebted for his steady progress to a post of leadership in the textile arts of Massachusetts.

After about four years in the employ of Edward Harris, he went to the Waterbury Woolen Mills in Waterbury, Connecticut. Then he went to Holyoke, Massachusetts, to the New York Mill, owned by A. T. Stewart; then to the Hockanum Company in Rockville, Connecticut; then back to the Beebe & Webber Company. From there he returned to Rockville. He remained with the New England Mill for a long period, about twenty-one years. When he left Rockville this time it was to go to Plymouth, Massachusetts, to take up his present associations, where he has been for eight years.

The Standish Worsted Company at Plymouth is his own institution. He guides its daily affairs and shapes its general policy. A successful textile manufacturer of to-day in New England must not only be adept in every branch of the processes of production, but must be a strong, clear-headed man of business, a student of markets, a sagacious financier. And this combination of powers is particularly indispensable to a manufacturer who holds individual control of his undertaking.

He has been fortunate in that his professional career has included practical experience in some of the best known and most successful textile establishments in New England. He has mastered their methods as well as contributed himself to the making of their good fortune.

Always devoted to his daily business, he has not aspired to any conspicuous place in public life. He is a Republican in politics, ever acting with that one party, and he is a Unitarian in his religious associations. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the United Workmen, of Masons, of Knights Templars. Horseback riding, and outdoor sports are his favorite diversions.

Mr. Mellor was married on December 14, 1882, to Ethel Dorr, daughter of George and Sarah Dorr. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor have four children.

To young Americans Mr. Mellor's counsel is that the soundest and most helpful qualities and the surest to win real success in life are "courage, hard work, patience and good common sense." His own life of energy, sagacity and good, solid achievement is a fine exemplification of these sturdy characteristics.

James S. Murphy

JAMES [illegible] MURPHY

JAMES SMILEY [illegible]
Bo[illegible] January [illegible]
born [illegible] 1823, died [illegible]
born in 188[illegible] and in 190[illegible] [illegible] from the North [illegible] [illegible] He mother's gran[illegible] [illegible] in Donegal, in the [illegible]

In school M[illegible] [illegible] The influence of his [illegible] [illegible] moral life. He has [illegible] woman of as great pe[illegible] [illegible] public schools and prep[illegible] [illegible] School, from which he g[illegible]

Between the y[illegible] [illegible] he was [illegible] in New England baseball affairs. H[illegible] [illegible] resident of the [illegible] England Amateur Association.

He began the active work of li[illegible] in the office of a broker in dyestuffs. Both his mother and hi[illegible] [illegible]chers in the high school, urged that he should go to college, bu[illegible] thought that his mother could not spar[illegible] money, and he then [illegible] proposed that he should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Durin[illegible] that his success was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Charles T. S. Newhall

CHARLES HENRY NEWHALL

CHARLES HENRY NEWHALL, son of Henry Newhall and Ann, daughter of Zachariah Atwell, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 18, 1846. He inherited about equally the characteristics of his parents; from his father, a modest and retiring nature, sterling moral qualities and business sagacity; from his mother, a buoyant temperament, quick and ardent sympathies and a boundless charity, qualities that distinguished him through life. His parents and their families were intelligent, cultivated, given to reading and interested in public and social affairs. Of delicate constitution, Charles had many serious illnesses that marred an otherwise happy childhood. He could never engage in rough sports, but his bright and playful spirit made him a center of attraction. Ill-health also hindered him from systematic study and the routine of school work, so that after being under tutors, at private schools, and for a time at Chauncy Hall, Boston, he was obliged to relinquish the hope of a college education. This was during the Civil War. When the time came for nine months' volunteers, he quietly stole away to enlist. His parents remonstrated on account of his health, and because he was not of age. Thwarted in the patriotic attempt, and college out of the question, he went into the employ of George W. Keene and Sons, leading shoe manufacturers of the city, remaining with them some five years, not so much with the purpose of fitting himself for manufacturing on his own account as for business discipline.

Meanwhile he married Miss Helen Swasey, of Boston, but death parted them after two perfectly happy years. As his father was at that time infirm and of great age, Charles relinquished outside interests and devoted himself wholly to filial cares. Assisted by the invalid's old and faithful attendant, John Keefe, the son rendered every attention; the relationship between the two was impressively beautiful. For many hours every day, Charles was accustomed to read to his father, and absented himself from the house but four

Eastern Cold Storage Company; the Dennison Brothers Coal Company and the Mutual Boiler Insurance Company. He was chairman of the committee of three that closed up the affairs of the Washington Mills in Lawrence.

Mr. Murphy served on the Charlestown school board, 1870–1871, being the youngest member ever elected to that body. He did excellent service as a member of the Boston school committee from 1884–1894. He was chairman of the committee that reorganized the evening schools of Boston. He introduced and organized a complete system of teaching cooking in the public schools, also a system of manual training and was chairman of the committee that established the Mechanics Arts High School. He resigned from the board in November, 1893, because of press of business.

He is a member of the Algonquin Club; the Exchange Club; the Boston Athletic Association; the Catholic Union, and Economic Club; a life member of the Bostonian Society and also of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and is ex-president of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College.

In politics he has been an independent voter for the past ten years. He was formerly allied to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He has three children: Rosanna, Jr., James Smiley, Jr., and Robert S., all minors. As a motto for young people he would say: "Do thorough work. Make the fewest possible mistakes."

Charles S. Hamlin

The method of his life was sane and rational; his conduct beyond reproach, his pleasures simple and lavishly shared with his friends. In all relations only straightforwardness and honor would pass. He had no patience with meanness or crookedness of any sort; he was brave and outspoken for what was right.

After an illness of several months, he died in his home, April 22, 1908. Lynn felt that it had lost its most gracious, its most benevolent citizen, a man unspoiled by riches, who turned them rather to the spiritual life and happiness of the people with whom he lived; whose life had ripened more and more richly with the years. From no citizen has Lynn received so wide a range of large benefactions as from Charles Henry Newhall.

HENRY NEWHALL

HENRY NEWHALL sprang from one of the oldest and largest families of Lynn, Massachusetts, his earliest ancestor on American soil being Thomas Newhall, who came from England in 1630. He was born March 10, 1797, and was the son of Winthrop and Elizabeth (Farrington). His immediate kindred were people of intelligence and capacity. Winthrop, his father, was a tanner by trade, and the sons, Francis Stewart and Henry, followed in the morocco manufacture and trade, building up a leading business of the town, with offices in Boston and New York.

In 1850 Henry was compelled to retire from the firm on account of ill-health, and spent several years afterward in travel at home and abroad. Being able to resume the responsibilities of business, he was elected president of the Laighton Bank (to-day the Central National), and held the office from 1858 to 1876, when age and infirmities obliged him to decline reelection. Henry Newhall had the qualities of mind and character that command respect and confidence. He was a man of perfect integrity, of firm and careful judgment, honorable in business, and a good citizen. With the development of Lynn he became identified with many of its important interests, among them the Lynn Institution for Savings, the Lynn Gas Light Company, and the Mechanics Insurance Company. He held a number of offices under the town government (Lynn became a city in 1850); was one of the first commissioners of the Lynn City Hall and City Debt Sinking Funds. The Exchange and Lyceum Hall Associations were important organizations of which he was president. He possessed a broad and generous mind, and his associates esteemed him for his independent and positive opinions, for which he had no lack of courageous expression. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he broadened his mind by extensive and thoughtful reading, keen appreciation of the best things in literature, insight into human nature, and a shrewd observation of the trend

Henry Marshall

of human affairs. A book was always at hand, caught up in odd moments, and there was little of interest going on in the world that escaped his intelligent attention. Nor the least of his virtues was his sympathy with educational and social reforms. While he was by nature cautious and conservative, he was a patient and tolerant listener to the advocates of new views and radical measures. He liked fair play, was a believer in the honesty of human nature, and never doubted the progressive tendencies of human society. His career covered the period of anti-slavery legislation and the Civil War, during which the cause of humanity and the government had his full support. His house was directly across the street from the old Lyceum Hall, where the famous orators, reformers, and lecturers of those days used to be heard, and it was one of his pleasures to extend to them evening hospitalities.

His domestic relations were exceedingly happy, though saddened by the early death of several children. His wife was a woman of intelligence, vivacity and sweet benevolence.

It was during his youth that many of the First Churches of New England were stirred by the Unitarian movement. The Quaker meetings, of which Henry Newhall's ancestors appear to have been adherents, were also affected by the ferment. When, in 1822, the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society was formed, Henry Newhall was one of the most active in promoting its principles. Through life he was a constant worshiper, and a generous supporter of his church. His convictions of religion were far from traditional, rather the outgrowth of conscience, experience and appreciation of the development of religious ideas under the expansion of knowledge and new insight.

He is to be remembered as a man of sincerity, probity and fidelity; a man who aimed to be just towards others, and who, in their adversities, could be a friend, at heart and in deed.

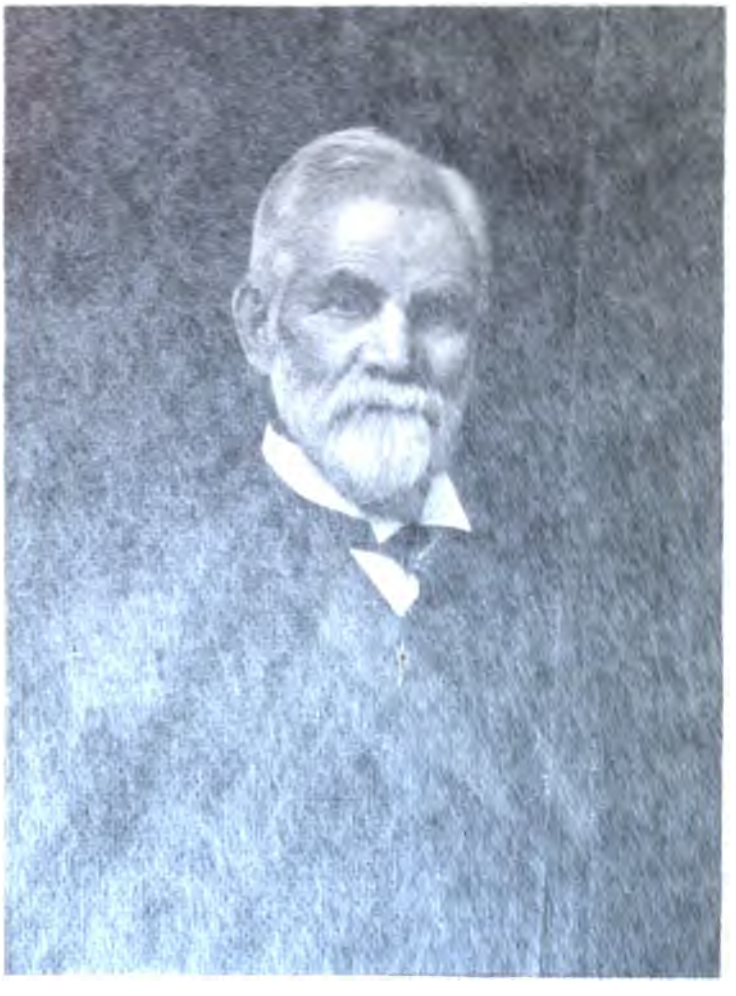
In conversation he was most interesting, so richly was his mind stored and so large had been his experience; companionable and genial, it was with no affectation that his younger associates used to address him as "Uncle Henry."

In his noble open face there was some resemblance to the typical German contour and expression. During the Franco-Prussian War he happened to be in Paris; a gendarme arrested him as a German spy, and it was only through the intervention of the American

Embassy that he was released, — an incident which he took with great composure, and which he enjoyed relating.

For some years before his death he was confined to his house and chamber, where he was most tenderly cared for by his son Charles. His wife died long before him. The kindness of his heart, his gentle speech, his patience with long continued illness and cheerfulness, won the love of many friends. He died July 15, 1878, at his residence on Baltimore Street. By his will the Lynn Public Library, from which he had derived great profit and pleasure, received a valuable legacy.

The survivors of his family are his daughter, Catherine (Mrs. Benjamin J. Berry), and her sons Henry N. Berry, Esq., and Benamin N. Berry.



H. P. Oakman

HENRY PHILLIPS OAKMAN

IN the early years of the seventeenth century, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained from King Charles a charter covering all the lands between the 40th and 48th parallels of latitude in New England, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The flattering inducements which he presented to the minds of enterprising Englishmen, enticed many persons of more than usual talents to enter into his various schemes for the settlement of the province of Maine. Evidences of the character of these early settlers are still seen in the towns which were settled by them in southern Maine. The quality of their literary taste is often seen in the prevalence of the exclusively Shakespearian expressions which linger in the language of the common people.

The men who entered into the enterprise, which resulted in the settlement of "New Somersetshire," were mostly men of energy and enterprise. They were not content to be limited by the narrowness, which in many respects controlled the management of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and out of the atmosphere which they created in their own communities, have been sent forth many strong men. From such an environment came the ancestors of Henry Phillips Oakman.

Samuel Oakman came from England and settled in Scarboro, Maine, about the year 1657. A little over thirty years later he removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts. A mixture of Scottish and English blood furnished elements of strength in his character. In early life he was a sea captain and prominent in public affairs, as were others of the Oakman line, one of them being a somewhat famous schoolmaster. Hiram Oakman, the father of Henry Phillips Oakman, lived to the goodly age of eighty-three and was distinguished for his industry in his trade of shoemaker, and was counted by his acquaintances as rather "plain spoken." The shoemaker's shop was the rendezvous for the discussion of public affairs, and even more than the country store was the political forum in the New England village.

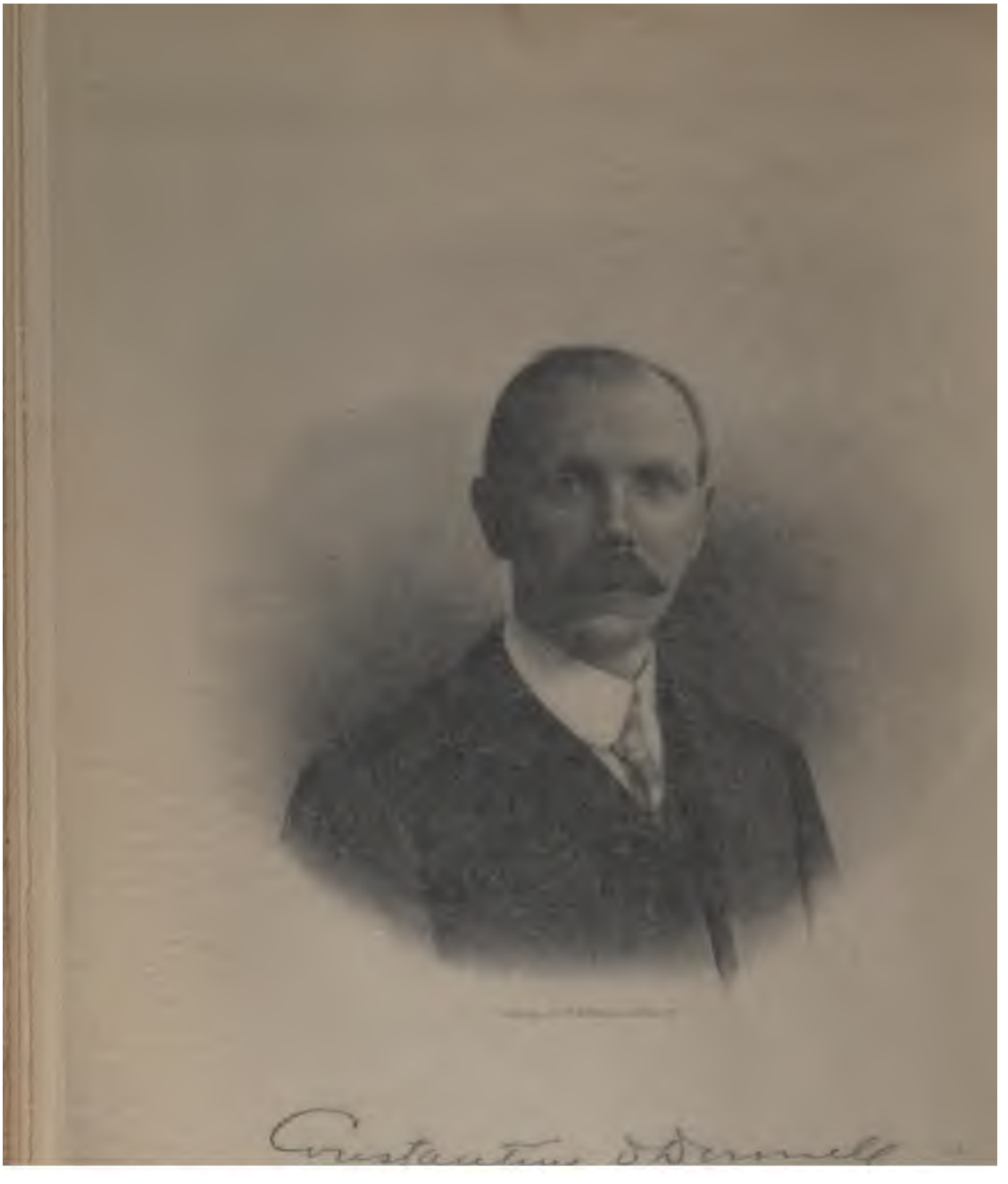
HENRY PHILLIPS OAKMAN

Of such an ancestry Henry Phillips Oakman entered into life June 27, 1831, in Marshfield, Massachusetts. In his early boyhood he was kept busy in his father's shop, a most valuable experience for any boy. The sturdy and practical ideas of his father were supplemented by the high and noble ambition of a wise mother, and although he had only a common school education, this training prepared him most efficiently for the work of life. At the age of eighteen he was placed as an apprentice with his uncle to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty he had developed sufficient strength of character and business ability to assume a contract for building a district schoolhouse in the town of Scituate, thus beginning a successful career as contractor and builder, in which business he was engaged for forty years. Mr. Oakman has been a life long Republican. He served on the board of selectmen and assessors in Marshfield for two years, and was postmaster at North Marshfield until in 1868 he moved from Marshfield to Dorchester. Here his experience and training in public service were recognized and he served two years in the Common Council in Boston and represented his section of the city in the Legislature. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace from the first year of his living in Dorchester until the present time and has been fire insurance adjuster for fifteen years. In financial circles his business ability has been utilized and he has held the position of president of one of the banks in his community and director in two others. He has held important trusts in the Church of the Unity at Neponset, and in those relations gained the respect and cooperation of his associates. During the Civil War he was a sergeant in Company K, 38th Massachusetts Volunteers, but received his discharge for disability before the close of the war. He has also been prominent in the work of the Odd Fellows and G.A.R.

In 1853 he was married to Arethusa, daughter of Ichabod and Celia Hatch. Five children have been born to them.

Gathering up the fruit of his experience Mr. Oakman has come to put the highest value upon a careful preparation for the work of life coupled with a clear and definite aim. "Strict integrity under all circumstances, loyalty to exalted principles, fidelity to religious connections" are his words of advice to young people.

Constantine J. Smith


Constantine J. Kennedy

CONSTANTINE O'DONNELL

A CAREER as merchant and banker in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, of which any man might well be proud is that of Mr. Constantine O'Donnell, long the active manager of an important dry goods house, and director and vice-president of the Lowell Trust Company and president of the Washington Savings Bank. Mr. O'Donnell is known in Lowell as a merchant of a substantial, time-honored school, and a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen.

His was a thorough, comprehensive, Old World training. Mr. O'Donnell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the town of Doughrock, on December 18, 1853, the son of Daniel O'Donnell and Rose (Maguire) O'Donnell. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, a man of sterling worth, upright in his dealings and generous to a fault. With his farming he combined the activities of a cattle merchant, and his son as a lad was particularly fond of accompanying his father to the different markets, whither he went to buy or sell cattle, in Ireland and Scotland. The boy was an observant lad. He enjoyed these glimpses of the larger world of business beyond his native town, and the business transactions of which he was a witness awoke in him early an ambition to make his own place in trade.

His path to an education was not easy. The family lived in the country and the boy was obliged to walk four miles to school. At the age of thirteen his school life ended, but he was a lover of books and of reading, and his ambition impelled him to go on acquiring knowledge even after he had shut the door of school behind him for the last time.

In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed by his father to a dry goods merchant in a neighboring town. He lived with this merchant and served faithfully four years while mastering the intricacies of the trade. He proved to be a good clerk and a thorough student, and his habit of close and careful reading gave him, when his appren-

ticeship was ended, a breadth of information unusual in one of his years.

At nineteen Mr. O'Donnell, believing that he had mastered his calling and that he could win success more quickly in a larger field, followed in the footsteps of so many ardent and ambitious young men of his native land toward the broader opportunities of America. His first business experience in the New World was gained in a dry goods establishment in Boston. He entered as a clerk there, and proved himself a good one. Subsequently, at the suggestion of relatives, Mr. O'Donnell removed to Lowell and connected himself with a large dry goods house there in the city with which his successful business career was to be identified.

In Lowell Mr. O'Donnell moved rapidly ahead. His understanding of the business, his faithful attention to duty and his unfailing affability and courtesy won a multitude of friends. When he was twenty-six years of age his habits of thrift and economy enabled him to control enough money to start in business in a modest way on his own account. His success as a merchant was remarkable even in this land of opportunity. His energy, integrity and graciousness of manner soon won recognition for him as one of the best-equipped of Lowell's merchants. His business grew and prospered greatly, and out of its profits he was enabled to become a large investor in real estate and a large holder of banking securities. Mr. O'Donnell served the Lowell Trust Company as a director from its founding, in 1890. He was vice-president of the Lowell Trust Company for a time and was also president of the Washington Savings Bank. Mr. O'Donnell was always a sagacious counselor in the affairs of these institutions. He had a firm grasp on the principles of business, and his judgment of values was exceptionally good. He held a creditable part in the mercantile development of Lowell, and helped to make it one of the active and prosperous cities of the Commonwealth.

From 1880 Mr. O'Donnell was the senior partner of the firm of O'Donnell & Gilbride, dry goods merchants of Lowell, until the firm was organized, in 1896, as a corporation. Then he became the president of the company and held this post until 1904, when a fire caused a dissolution of the corporation. Mr. O'Donnell reorganized it as the O'Donnell Dry Goods Company, and became its treasurer, holding this post until his death, on February 22, 1906.

CONSTANTINE O'DONNELL

Few men of his race, which has borne so strong a part in the industrial upbuilding of Massachusetts, have achieved as much as Mr. O'Donnell in his notably active and successful business life. He is remembered in Lowell for his fidelity to duty, his high standards of integrity and the energy and determination of his purposes. He was a man of warm heart and the kindliest of impulses. It was his happiness to give happiness to others. Gifted with an alert mind, trained not only by the observant habits which were acquired in his business, but by careful, serious reading and by much travel in this country and abroad, Mr. O'Donnell was a delightful member of any social circle where he appeared. He was a member of the Vesper Club in Lowell, of the Country Club, of the Yorick Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and he was fond of driving for exercise and of the theater for relaxation. In his political affiliations Mr. O'Donnell was a Democrat. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. O'Donnell had a pleasant home, overlooking the Merrimac, and there he found his chief enjoyment with his family and friends. He was married on November 26, 1888, to Katherine, daughter of Patrick and Katherine (Clark) Fay, a descendant from Hugh Fay, who came from Normandy to Ireland in the eleventh century. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, three of whom are now living—Katherine M., Charles C. and Francis F., who are in school.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 2D

ONE of the family names which have been borne with distinction in this country is that of Robert Treat Paine, judge, patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The race which he founded has a notable representation in Massachusetts. One of his direct descendants is Robert Treat Paine, 2d, conspicuous alike for public spirit and for ability in practical affairs. Mr. Paine was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1861, and was the son of William Cushing and Hannah Hathaway (Perry) Paine. William Cushing Paine, the father, was a United States army officer, a military engineer who himself exemplified the intellectual strength of the family — for he had graduated high in the class of 1854 at Harvard College and first in his class at West Point.

Robert Treat Paine, 2d, was prepared for college at Hopkinson's private school in Boston, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1882. He chose the profession of the law and began his career in 1888, in Boston, a member of the Suffolk Bar. Mr. Paine manifested at once an aptitude for the control and direction of large business activities. Mr. Paine is both able business man and able lawyer, and this equipment, with his conspicuous energy and integrity, has made a large place for him in the financial circles of both Boston and New York.

The utilization of electricity is the boldest industrial achievement of our generation in America, and Mr. Paine has been active in the financial direction of this work. Electrical development was still in its beginnings when he entered upon his profession in Boston. The telephone was an established fact, but the chaining of electricity to furnish light and, above all, power everywhere was something the full potentialities of which were just being perceived by the boldest engineers and the most sagacious investors. Mr. Paine is one of the Bostonians who hold to-day an important position in the financial control of the great electrical corporations. Mr. Paine is a director and a

Robert Ivor Parr 25

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 2D

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WILLIAM FRANKLIN PALMER

"THE PALMER FLEET" is a proud title of Massachusetts Bay and its fame is known the world over as a wonderful example of progressive Yankee ideas applied to shipbuilding and navigation. These great schooners, fourteen in all, with an aggregate registered measurement of 36,274 tons and a carrying capacity of about a million tons a year are the product of the inventive force, the business acumen and the energy of Mr. William Franklin Palmer, of Boston, architect and managing owner of the fleet, a gentleman as conspicuous in his day as were the McKays and the other celebrated Massachusetts clipper ship-builders of a generation ago.

Mr. Palmer is a thoroughgoing New Englander. He was "born with a silver spoon in his mouth," as the familiar phrase goes, and though, after his graduation [illegible] for a while and was a master of [illegible] ing him, and he had to [illegible]

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On [illegible]s mother's family was of stalwart Pilgrim or Puritan extraction. His mother was descended from Captain Miles Standish, the redoubtable warrior of the Plymouth Colony, and his father from Thomas Palmer, who came from Yorkshire to Salem in 1638.

Hard work on a farm was the lot of William Franklin Palmer in

Wm. F. Palmer

Besides the fourteen great vessels of the Palmer fleet, Mr. Palmer has himself designed about forty other vessels, half of them yachts, and two other large ships now trading in the Pacific Ocean. He has prepared plans for steamers which he would build if Congress held out any inducement to American ship owners by extending to them the protection generously given to every other industry and equalizing conditions as between our own and foreign ships.

All that Mr. Palmer has achieved is the more significant because he has won his victories in the face of heavy odds and against overwhelming competition. He has built up his great fleet of ocean carriers at a time when American shipping in general was going down. Nothing but incessant industry, eternal vigilance and business genius of a high order could have enabled Mr. Palmer not merely to hold his own, but to increase his tonnage so enormously that the Palmer house flag is recognized everywhere between the Bay of Fundy and the Caribbean as that of one of the merchant kings of the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Palmer is a Unitarian in his religious faith. He was married on July 17, 1895, to Marie E., daughter of Albert Yale and Elizabeth P. (Caswell) Convers, who was descended from Governor Yale, of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have had three children, of whom there are now living Fannie Palmer and Paul Palmer, ten and eight years old respectively.

Since the preparation of this sketch Mr. Palmer has passed away, his death taking place on September 29, 1909. The burial was at Webster, in the family lot where three generations of Palmers had been previously interred. His originality and ability in designing was recognized by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, who elected him to their membership in 1904.

Henry W. Kabody

HENRY W[illegible] P[illegible]

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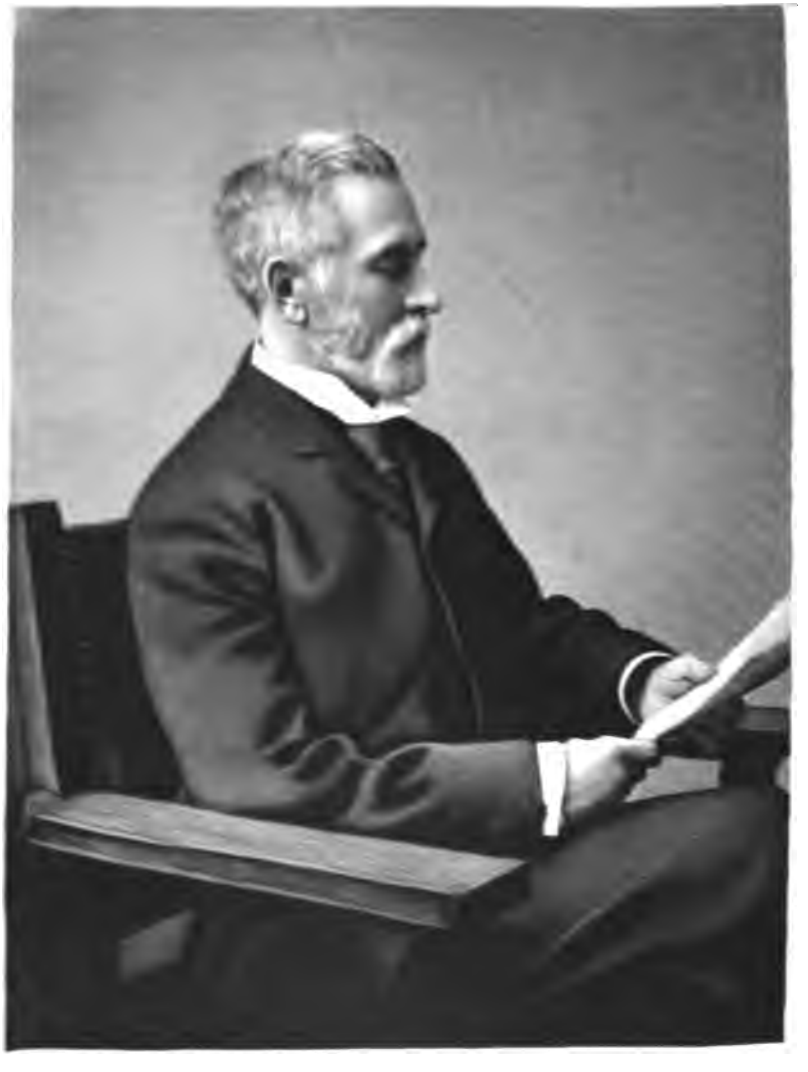
Henry W. Peabody

HENRY WAYLAND PEABODY

AMONG the most prominent and honored citizens of Salem was Henry Wayland Peabody. Few names have been so long familiar in this celebrated old New England town as that he bears. His father, Alfred Peabody, merchant, was the son of Nathan and Hannah (Stickney) Peabody, and a descendant from Lieut. Francis Peabody (1614–1697), born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who arrived in Salem, on the ship *Planter*, in 1635, and settled at Topsfield, Essex County, in 1667. Alfred Peabody was a prosperous Salem merchant, possessed of a gentle, honest Christian character. He married Jerusha Tay, daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha (Winn) Tay. Their home was a center of light and influence in Salem for many years, and into it, on the twenty-second day of August, 1838, Henry Wayland Peabody was born. Mr. Peabody has always lived in Salem, though his business has long been in Boston. Among the forces that have shaped his life Mr. Peabody counted the training of that Christian home as the most potent. The boyhood years were spent in the discharge of such household duties as generally fell to the lot of a lad whose parents were anxious that he should form habits of industry. He was a pupil of the Hacker and Phillipps grammar schools, the Jonathan F. Worcester private school, and the Salem Latin School until December 30, 1855. Though not a college graduate, Mr. Peabody, by private study and from association in active life with men of large affairs, had in no small measure made good the inevitable loss that comes to one from ending his student course at so early an age. He began active business life January 1, 1856, in the counting room of Williams and Hall, importing and exporting merchants in Boston, and in October, 1859, with Samuel Stevens, merchant, becoming partner in 1862 in the firm Samuel Stevens & Company.

In 1867 he founded the house of Henry W. Peabody & Company, importing and exporting commission merchants. The house later



HENRY WAYLAND PEABODY

AMONG the most prominent and honored citizens of Salem was Henry Wayland Peabody. Few names have been so long familiar in this celebrated old New England town as that he bears. His father, Alfred Peabody, was a descendant in the sixth generation of Nathan and Hannah (Stone) Peabody, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Lieut. Francis Peabody (1614-1697), born at Sandy, Hertfordshire, England, who arrived at Salem, Mass., in the ship "Planter" in 1635, and settled at Topsfield, Essex County, in 1667. Alfred Peabody was a prosperous Salem merchant, possessed of a gentle, honest Christian character. He married Hannah Tay, daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha (Wing) Tay, whose home was a center of light and influence in Salem for many years, and here, on the twenty-second day of August, 1818, Henry Wayland Peabody was born. Mr. Peabody has always resided in Salem, though his business has long been in Boston. Among the forces that have shaped his life Mr. Peabody counted the [illegible] that [illegible] as one of the most potent. The boyhood years were spent [illegible] discharge of such household duties [illegible] fell to the lot of a lad whose parents were anxious that he should form habits of industry. He was a pupil of the Hawthorne and Phillips [illegible] schools, the Jonathan Wheelwright Grammar School, and [illegible] graduated December 21, 1833. The [illegible] Peabody, by private study and [illegible] with men of large affairs, had in [illegible] the principles and the practical knowledge that comes from [illegible] course at so early an age. He began active [illegible] January 1, 1856, in the counting room of William [illegible] importing and exporting merchants in Boston, and in [illegible] 1859, with Samuel Stevens, merchant, becoming [illegible] the firm Samuel Stevens & Company.

In 1867 he formed [illegible] Henry W. Peabody & Company, importing and exporting commission merchants. The house ...

HENRY SPALDING PERHAM

HENRY SPALDING PERHAM was born in Chelmsford, November 16, 1843. He was the son of David Perham, a selectman of Chelmsford and Representative in the General Court, and he was of the seventh generation of Perhams who owned and occupied the same farm, a record probably unequalled in New England history. The original Perham settled in Chelmsford in 1664, and the succeeding generations intermarried with many of the leading families of eastern Massachusetts. Henry Perham was educated in the schools of his native town and later attended Westford Academy, of which John D. Long was then principal, and Lawrence Academy at Groton. He also took a commercial course at Poughkeepsie, New York. Between these educational adventures he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and in the service suffered the loss of an eye which led to his discharge in 1863. The [illegible] he enlisted again and served as corporal [illegible] its last campaign. Re[illegible]ther in the manufacture [illegible] or over seventy years and [illegible] the trade. He was probably [illegible] process cider vinegar in the [illegible] reputation for business integ[illegible] of Chelmsford he was suc[illegible] chairman of the board of [illegible] the trustees of the Public Library. He was president of the [illegible] North Agricultural Society, and at the time of his death a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He was also the historian of Chelmsford and at the celebration of the town's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary he was secretary of the committee in charge of the arrangements and delivered an historical address of unusual interest. He was a member of Post 185 of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Lowell Historical Society; of the Ameri-

Henry S. Pelham

can Peace Society; of the American Unitarian Association, and an active member and officer of the First Parish Church. He died at Daytona Beach, Florida, February 25, 1906.

Emerson said somewhere: "I see place and duties for a nobleman in every society; but it is not to drink wine and ride in a fine coach, but to guide and adorn life for the multitude by forethought, by elegant studies, by perseverance, self-devotion and the remembrance of the humble old friend, — by making his life secretly beautiful."

Henry Perham belonged to that nobility. Clean and gentle blood flowed in his veins from a stock of honest yeomen, who for seven generations had lived on one estate, and with steady succession served the community in which they worked by public-spirited endeavor and good example. He was himself pure, high-minded, independent in judgment, refined in taste, courteous in bearing. A successful man of business, he was also given to pleasant studies and he sunned his soul in domestic peace and happiness. There was no place in the world to him like his home. His avocation was horticulture and the cultivation of flowers and fruit about his home place. His antiquarian tastes brought him into relations with historical scholars all over the country and he could give to them as much information and inspiration as he got from them. He talked well and he listened well. The genealogies of Chelmsford families, the historic associations of Chelmsford anecdote and tradition had for him perpetual fascination. Old localities, documents, attics, the charm of local tombstones, possessed irresistible attraction. From their records he constructed the pictures of bygone times and his own imagination touched with color the faded hues, and renewed memories of the generation that planted and upbuilt New England.

The Puritan conscience was embodied in him, the moral side of public and private questions fascinated him and he stood for what he felt was right even if he had to stand alone. In politics he was an Independent, in religion a Unitarian. His interest in good causes was persistent and patient. It did not have to be petted and cajoled, but kept itself alert and active by the warmth of the inner fire. Though often called to places of responsibility in the various public organizations to which he belonged he did not need office to maintain his loyalty. He was perfectly ready to serve in the ranks. He was not only a patriot in war but also in peace, taking an active

part in every movement for the improvement of the town, a leader in the school, in the church, in the literary union, and always an advocate in town meeting of a management of town affairs that was at once conservative and progressive. His advice to young men was: "In selecting an occupation choose the one by means of which you believe you may become the most useful, with that aim steadily in view you will gain the greatest reward in happiness if not in wealth. Upon public questions be true to your convictions. Never fear espousing an unpopular cause believing it to be right."

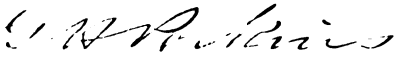
His comrades of the Civil War testify to their appreciation of his genial personality, his well-stored mind, his uprightness of character, and his supreme loyalty to conscience. His associates of the Agricultural Society bear testimony that he was wise in counsel, decided in opinion and calm and reasonable in debate. His town's people found him ever industrious to serve the community, painstaking, courteous and serviceable. He spent happy summer weeks at the Unitarian meetings at the Isle of Shoals, making many pleasant acquaintances and friends among his fellow-workers, and these friendships he was keen to maintain during the winter months. All who came in contact with him, whether in business hours or playtime, got an impression of inherent genuineness and manliness of character and of serenity and refinement of spiritual life.

EDGAR KNAPP RAY

EDGAR KNAPP RAY, for many years prominent in manufacturing, railroading and other business in southern Massachusetts and Northern Rhode Island, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, July 17, 1844, and died at his home, Elm Farm, May 30, 1906. To those who knew him less intimately he was, from early manhood to the time of his death, the tireless, self-reliant man of business, absorbed in the details of administration. As revealed to his nearer friends and in constant association, he affords a notable example of a life devoted with increasing intensity to business pursuits, but not so much for their own sake and for the personal profit they might yield, as in subordination to his cherished ideals with regard to the betterment of his little portion of the world and its people.

Mr. Ray's natural aptitude for business had from the earliest been strengthened by the influence of home. His fondness for doing things was encouraged by the precept and constant example of his parents. Opportunity was given him to work out his own ideas, whether at his tasks or at play. Whatever he undertook he did it with all his might. If he received praise, it was earned; bestowed, indeed, from the deepest affection, but with a discrimination that gave it moral value. The qualities that he later displayed and the success that he achieved, were largely the product of this early discipline.

The usual attendance at the public school was supplemented by two or three years at an academy in South Woodstock, Vermont, in which his parents were interested because it was established by Universalists and had been largely patronized by liberal families in eastern Massachusetts. Here the young man attended for a time to such studies as might be of value in preparation for business, and later entered on a course preparatory for college, from which he was diverted by the breaking out of the Civil War. Only the critical illness of his mother prevented his going to the front with the com-



GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS

ONE of Farragut's brilliant officers — "the bravest man," to quote the famous Admiral, "that ever trod the deck of a ship" — George Hamilton Perkins splendidly justified his fine New England lineage and the exact professional training which the nation gave him. He was born on October 20, 1836, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, the son of a distinguished lawyer and man of affairs, Hamilton Eliot Perkins, and of Clara Bartlett (George) Perkins. Both father and mother were qualified to impress a particularly strong influence on the life of their son. He was the oldest of a family of eight children, and as a lad was conspicuous for courage and alertness and a leader in all daring boyish exercises. When George was eight years old his father removed to Boston, and was engaged there for several years as a merchant and ship-owner in the trade with Africa, but wearying of business cares he returned to his home in Hopkinton. There the son attended the local academy and went afterward to a larger academy at Gilmanton. He was a student in this latter school when an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis was offered to him by a friend of his mother, Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, at that time a member of Congress and subsequently Collector of the Port of Boston. The lad entered Annapolis in October, 1851, and was graduated in June, 1856. During his service at the Academy he distinguished himself in gunnery and seamanship. After a cruise in the sloop-of-war *Cyane* of the Home Squadron, he was transferred to the store-ship *Release* for service in the Mediterranean and South America. Then he became a passed midshipman and was ordered to the steamer *Sumter* as acting master in the most arduous duty that at that time fell to the lot of American sea officers, the suppression of the slave trade on the west coast of Africa. For almost three years the *Sumter* remained in this inhospitable region under a burning sky, her officers and crew scourged with fevers. Young Perkins bore himself so well and withstood the climate so successfully that he came home

in the *Sumter* as acting first lieutenant and executive officer, a very responsible post for one of his years.

The Civil War had now begun, and Mr. Perkins, commissioned as master, was ordered to duty as executive officer of the new steam gunboat *Cayuga*, one of the vessels built in ninety days for service against the new Confederacy — a fine, handy little ship, carrying one Dahlgren eleven-inch gun and several lighter weapons — a portentous battery for a vessel of her draft and tonnage. The little regular navy was being suddenly expanded to meet the emergencies of a great war, and Mr. Perkins found himself the only regular officer on board except the Captain, while ninety-five of his crew had never before been aboard a man-of-war.

This was a position calculated to test the metal of a young officer who as first lieutenant would be looked to to make ship and crew efficient. By the time the *Cayuga* joined Farragut's fleet in the Gulf of Mexico on March 31, 1862, the ship was prepared for hard and dangerous work, and she was complimented by selection to bear the divisional flag of Captain Bailey, commanding the van of the fleet in the attack of April 19, on forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans. "I hope the *Cayuga* will go down before she ever gives up, and I guess she will," Lieutenant Perkins had written just before the battle to his kindred at home. It was the little *Cayuga* that led the line as the Federal fleet passed through the obstructions and stood up for the frowning forts on either side of the Mississippi.

"Noticing," said Lieutenant Perkins, "that the enemy's guns were all aimed for midstream, I steered right close under the walls of St. Philip, and although our masts and rigging were badly shot through, the hull hardly was damaged. After passing the last battery, I looked back for some of our vessels, and my heart jumped into my mouth when I found I could not see a single one. I thought they must all have been sunk by the forts. Looking ahead, I saw eleven of the enemy's gunboats coming down upon us, and I supposed we were gone. Three made a dash to board us, but a charge from our eleven-inch settled one, the *Governor Moore*. The ram *Manassas* just missed us astern, and we soon disposed of the other. Just then some of our gunboats came to the assistance of the *Cayuga*, and all sorts of things happened; it was the wildest excitement all round. The *Varuna* fired a broadside into us instead of the enemy.

Another attacked one of our prizes; three had struck to us before any of our ships came up, but when they did come up we all pitched in and sunk eleven vessels in about twenty minutes."

When this desperate night encounter in the crowded river was ended, the *Cayuga* steamed on, leading the way up the Mississippi, compelling the surrender of the Chalmette regiment, and anchoring to repair damages at quarantine. The next morning the *Cayuga* again led the fleet right up into sight of the city of New Orleans, and when Captain Bailey was ordered to go ashore and demand the unconditional surrender of the city he honored Lieutenant Perkins by asking him to accompany him. This proved to be an exceedingly perilous duty, for the two Federal officers were assailed by a mob immediately on landing, and were besieged in the office of the Mayor. But Captain Bailey and his aide bore themselves with unflinching fortitude, and managed to return unharmed to their ship. The *Cayuga* was so seriously damaged in the battles with the forts that she was sent North as a bearer of dispatches, in order that she might be refitted at New York. Lieutenant Perkins thereupon made a brief visit to the family at Concord, whither his father, now Judge of Probate of Merrimack County, had removed, and there the young officer was received with the heartiest congratulations on his brilliant service.

Rejoining his ship, Lieutenant Perkins returned to Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi River, and was transferred in November, 1862, to the large sloop-of-war *Pensacola*. The following month he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander. For a time he commanded the gunboat *New London* on the very dangerous service of transporting powder during the operations at Port Hudson. Following this he commanded for several months the gunboat *Sciota* on the blockade off Texas. He had been relieved from that service late in May, 1864, with leave to proceed home to recruit his health, but arriving in New Orleans he volunteered for duty in the forthcoming attack of Admiral Farragut on Mobile, and was assigned to the command of a new monitor built on the Mississippi by the famous engineer, Captain Eads, the *Chickasaw*, a double-turreted armorclad carrying four eleven-inch guns and a crew of twenty-five officers and one hundred and forty-five men. The mechanics were still at work on the machinery of the *Chickasaw*. It was of the utmost importance that she should be made complete

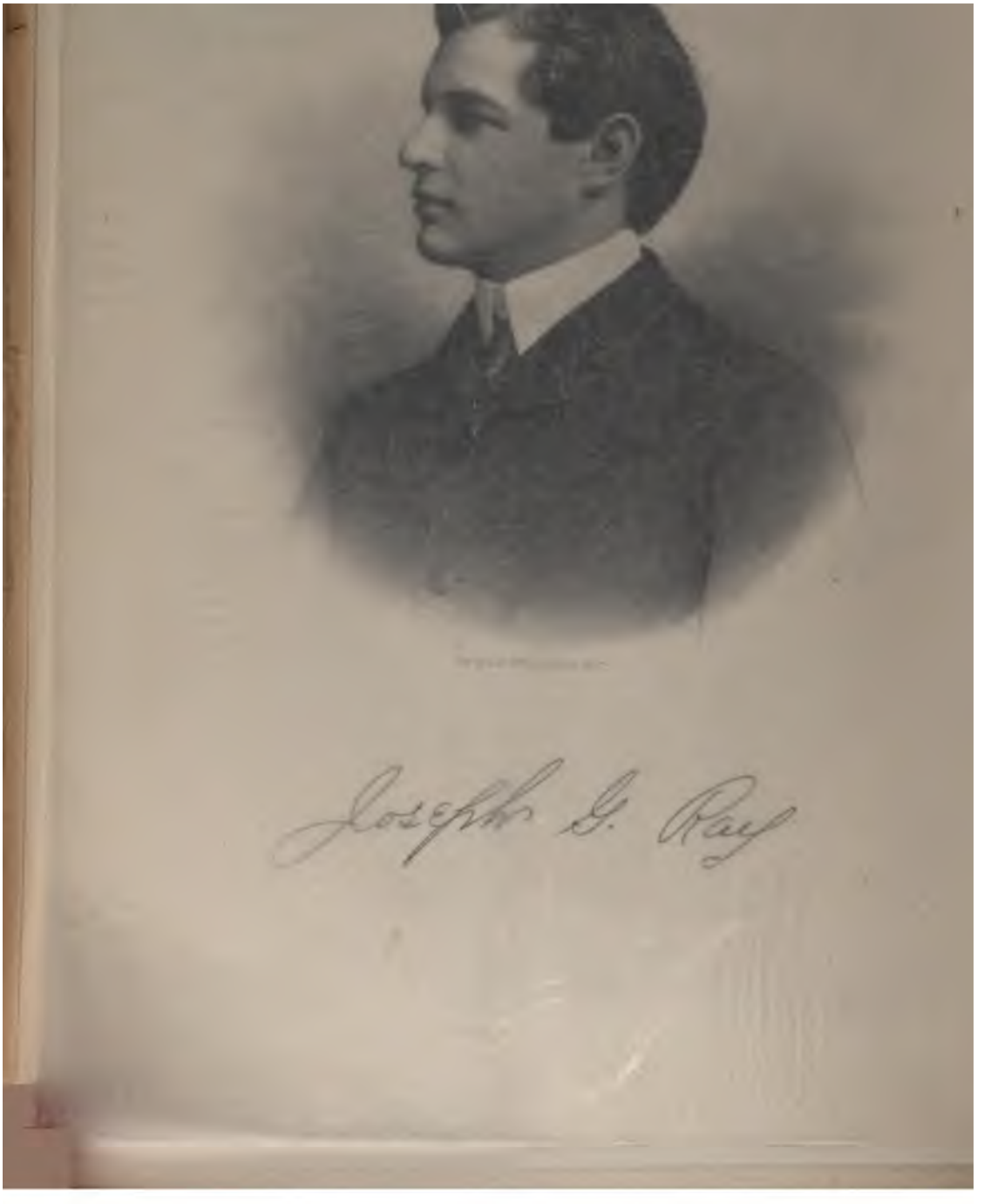
of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, daughter of Artemus R. and (Fairbanks) Smith, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts, a de- in the eighth generation from Jonathan and Grace Fair- s, who, coming from England in 1630, built the famous mansion se in Dedham, which the Fairbanks Association is seeking to serve. The children of this union are Eleanor Knapp Ray, who s married June, 1900, to Edward G. Broenniman, of New York; d Joseph Gordon Ray, who married May, 1905, Martha E. Pember, ughter of Rev. Elmer E. Pember, of Bangor, Maine. A grandson, dgar Ray Broenniman, was born July 4, 1901.

It is probable that if Mr. Ray had been asked at any time within the last twenty years to name his occupation, he would have chosen to be known as a farmer. It is certain that the "Major Knapp omestead" under his management grew to be "Elm Farm," his ide and his home. The fine old house was scrupulously preserved, it extensive additions were built to meet the greatly increased eeds. The farm, which had been ample for generations, was en- rged by repeated purchases, and farm buildings in extent and ariety not dreamed of by former owners became the evidence of odern methods in dairy farming with all the accompaniments. Elsewhere was relentless toil; here was relaxation for body and mind. Here he was at home and himself; his natural tastes were gratified and life was full of enjoyment. He would have everybody share it with him. His hospitality was free as the air, lavish as the beauty that filled the broad landscape. The secret of it all was that here he was surrounded by his loved ones, and their happiness was the richest gift life bore for him. Their love enfolded him the more tenderly as his bodily powers were weakened and the life that is of a spirit declared its supremacy. It was no careless utterance in which he pronounced his last year the happiest year of his life; it was the parting word of one who could speak from a profound experience in witness to the highest realities. His body rests in the family lot in Franklin and his headstone bears the fitting inscription:

"A man, with the courage of a lion and the faith of a child."

Joseph G. Ray

RAV



Joseph G. Ray

JOSEPH GORDON RAY

JOSEPH GORDON RAY, of Franklin, Massachusetts, son of a great manufacturer and railroad manager, and himself an active and conspicuous business man, was born in Franklin March 26, 1879. His father, long one of the most conspicuous business men of southern Massachusetts, was Edgar Knapp Ray. His mother was Margaret Lydia (Smith) Ray, a descendant in the eighth generation from Jonathan and Grace Fairbanks, who, coming from England in 1632, built the famous Mansion House in Dedham, which the Fairbanks Association is seeking to preserve. Ancestors of Mr. Ray bore a noteworthy part in the Revolutionary War, one of them holding the rank of Major, and another, at seventy years of age, entering the patriot army with his seven sons.

The son of such a remarkably able and successful business man, Joseph Gordon Ray, naturally turned his attention to business affairs when the time came for him to enter active life. The younger man was brought up on his father's fine estate, Elm Farm, and he was taught to bear his part in the regular farm labor. He developed a fondness for agriculture and for animals, and on school holidays he was taught to run machinery in the cotton mill.

From the schools of Franklin young Mr. Ray was sent to the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, and completing his preparatory course he entered Tufts College, in 1898, for a special course of two years, but determined to complete the full four years' course and was graduated with distinction with the degree of A.B in June, 1902, being honored with selection as marshal of his class. In college Mr. Ray became a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He then spent one year at the Columbia law school, from which he was called home by the gradual failure of his father's health which threw upon Mr. Ray an increasing share of the older man's great and onerous responsibilities. In 1905 he became the active manager of his father's business, with his headquarters in Franklin. This was the result not only of his father's

desire but of his own decision. A year later the energetic and fruitful life of the older man ended in his death at his home at Elm Farm. He had leaned heavily upon his son, and the younger man had proved equal to all responsibilities. The father's will committed to him the entire estate and the management of all its interests for the term of twenty-five years. The younger Mr. Ray thereupon became the trustee of his father's estate, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, director in the Franklin National Bank and president and manager of the Putnam Manufacturing Company of Putnam, Connecticut. As well as manager of his father's private cotton waste business, Mr. Ray, since his father's death, has invested heavily in large timber tracts, one being an entire Maine township. Besides these business posts Mr. Ray has served acceptably for two years as a member of the Franklin Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Ray is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Universalist Church, with which his parents and grandparents before him were identified as ardent believers in this liberal faith in the days when it was struggling for recognition in New England. Like his father, Mr. Ray is devoted to farming both as a business and a recreation, maintaining unabated the interest in this pursuit which he had felt from childhood. He was married on May 17, 1905, to Martha E., daughter of Rev. Elmer E. and Martha (Andrews) Pember, of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Ray is a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Squantum Club of Providence, Rhode Island.

His own experience and the vivid example of his father before him have made Mr. Ray a firm believer in intelligent and methodical industry. "Get a job and stick to it," is the best counsel, he believes, that can be given to a young American. The men of his family, generation after generation, have practised this precept of hard work so successfully that while they have prospered themselves their efforts have brought greater and greater benefit to the populous communities about them. The family name is one long known and conspicuously honored in the busy, thrifty region stretching from Boston across Massachusetts to the Rhode Island line — a region which has contributed more than almost any other region of like extent to the strengthening and diversifying of the trade and industry of America.

EN SARGENT

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son of Benjamin Sargent, who
Massachusetts, August 14, 1816,
January 28, 1856. His mother
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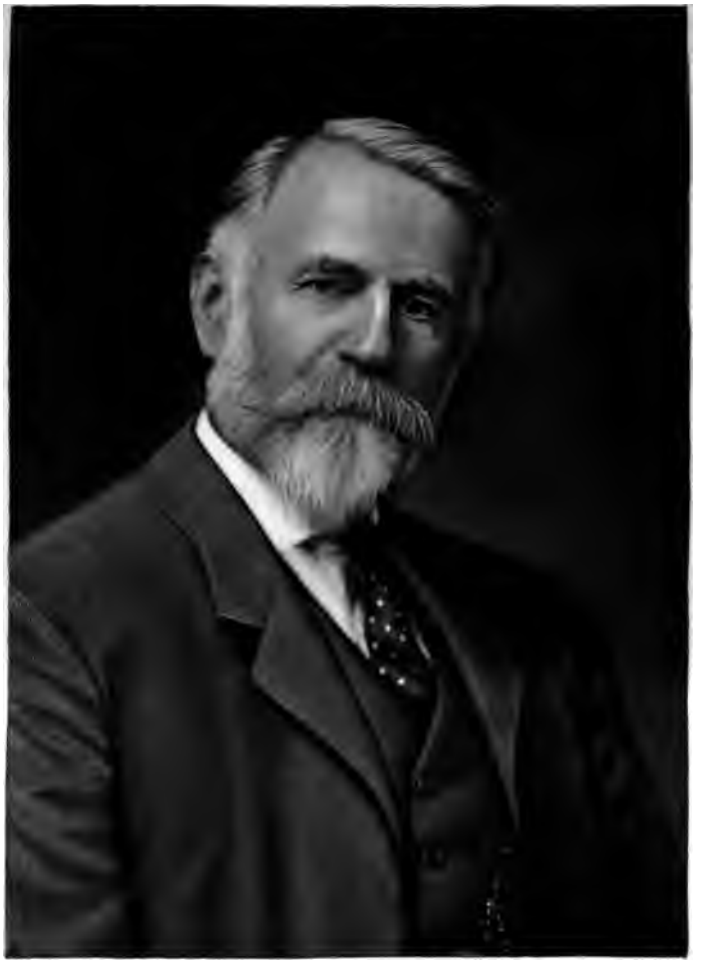

Dudley A. Sargent.

Dudley A. Sargent.

DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT

DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT, born in Belfast, Maine, September 28, 1849, was the son of Benjamin Sargent, who was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 14, 1816, and who died in Belfast, Maine, January 28, 1856. His mother was Caroline J. Rogers. His grandfathers were Samuel Sargent and Martin Rogers, born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 13, 1784, died October 20, 1848. His grandmother, on his mother's side, was Sally Grinnell (September 5, 1792 to January 30, 1874).

His father was a ship carpenter and spar maker. He was strong and vigorous physically, and fond of reading Shakespeare and the English classics. His ancestors came from England and settled in Gloucester. The mother's ancestors were descendants of John Rogers, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, who came from London in the *Falcon*, April, 1635.

Dudley Allen Sargent, in early childhood, had a decided taste for drawing ships and sailboats, and was fond of all sorts of mechanical devices. He lived by the water, and learned to row, skate and swim, as unconsciously as to walk. He had a special fondness for athletic games. From the age of twelve he lived largely in the service of an uncle, who was a farmer, merchant, manufacturer and general builder and contractor. By work with him, the boy acquired a knowledge of a variety of manual labors, on the farm, in the mills, in rough carpentry, in the handling of farm products and in the care of horses. This fitted him, during the Civil War, to work on sailing vessels, carrying constructive material, and on fortifications and block houses. Though this work interfered with schooling, it gave physical strength and a knowledge of men and things, and, as early training, had very considerable value.

As he lived with his aunt between the ages of six and ten, the influence of his mother was somewhat reduced. The son was fortunate in having access to books fitted to quicken his intellectual and spiritual nature. His chief difficulty in obtaining an education

arose from the death of his father, when he was but seven, imposing upon him the necessity of doing all that he could to support the family. The books that were especially stimulating were Smile's "Self Help"; Emerson's "Conduct of Life"; Chapin's "Sermons and Essays." He was trained in the Belfast High School, the Brunswick High School, and in Bowdoin College, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1875. He won the degree of M.D. in 1878 at Yale University, and received the degree of S.D. in 1894 from Bowdoin. An adept in gymnastic feats, he accepted the position of director of the gymnasium at Bowdoin as a means of earning a college education. After graduating at Bowdoin he accepted a similar position at Yale as giving him the opportunity for medical instruction. He remained at Yale until 1879, when he became director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, where he has since remained.

In 1881 he established a normal school in Cambridge for the training of teachers in physical education, and started the Harvard Summer School of Physical Training in 1887. These two schools have had an attendance of some twenty-five hundred students of both sexes, many of whom have gone forth to teach the various branches of physical education in schools, colleges and athletic associations throughout the United States and Canada. Military and naval schools have adopted his system of measurements and his apparatus; and distinguished military officers have been among his pupils.

He has published the following works: "In Case of Accident"; "Handbook of Developing Exercises"; "Handbook of Measurements and Anthropometric Apparatus"; "Health, Strength and Power"; "Physical Education," and a large number of papers delivered before medical and scientific associations, and a great variety of popular articles for the newspapers and magazines.

He has invented many pieces of gymnastic apparatus and developing appliances, anthropometric charts, and systems of measurements, cards and handbooks. Together with the late Frederick Law Olmstead he planned and established the first out-of-door gymnasium in America at the Charlesbank in Boston.

Dr. Sargent is president of the Boston Health Education League which has for its chief function the publication and dissemination of literature on personal hygiene and the general care of the health. Some two hundred thousand of these booklets have been distrib-

uted to boys and girls at school, to working men and women and to fathers' and mothers' clubs.

He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; Colonial Club, Cambridge; Boston Athletic Club; Bowdoin Club, Boston; American Physical Education Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; College Gymnasium Directors' Society; American Playground Association; Boston Society of Natural History; Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He has been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education; of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors; and Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

He is an Independent Republican, and is connected with the Universalist Church. His amusements in summer are sailing, swimming and bicycling; in winter, light gymnastics. He was married, April 7, 1881, to Ella Fraser Ledyard, daughter of William Stuart Ledyard and Frances Lavinia Worthington, granddaughter of Nathaniel Ledyard and Elizabeth Denison. She is descended from John Ledyard, born in England in 1700. There has been one son, Ledyard, a graduate of Harvard, and engaged in research work in chemistry.

He urges upon young men "the early perusal of biographies, and books on the conduct of life; also the importance of a variety of manual occupations and athletic exercises, thus training one's active as well as one's receptive powers. When their life-work is entered upon, they should push it forward courageously and patiently."

necting the Ammonoosuc and Pemigewasset valleys. The peaks of this rugged range were difficult of access until this path was built. His explorations have extended to Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina and Roan Mountain in Tennessee. He was an early climber of Pike's Peak and Gray's Peak. He was one of the first American climbers of Mont Blanc and he has made explorations in the Scottish Highlands.

Mr. Scott has been active in town affairs, especially in connection with the public schools. He organized the Lexington Field and Garden Club, one of the first of the clubs for village improvements in Massachusetts. He organized the Lexington Periodical Club which has been in active work nearly fifty years, and was prominent in the forming and incorporating of the Lexington Historical Society, of which he was the first president. Besides these associations he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Unitarian Club of Boston. He is of the Unitarian denomination and has always been a Republican in politics.

He was married January 20, 1891 to Cecilia, the daughter of Dr. Frederick W. Gustine, who was born and educated in Boston, whose father was buried in the cemetery on Boston Common and whose grandparents are buried in the King's Chapel burying ground. Dr. Gustine went into practice as a physician in New Orleans in 1836 and had a wide reputation as an oculist. Mrs. Scott's mother was Sallie W. Gustine, whose family held large estates near Lynchburg, Virginia. The father was Rev. William Gillette Smith and her mother Sarah A. Davis Smith. They established The Institute, a noted school in Columbia, Tennessee, where Sallie Ward Gustine was born. Mr. Scott has one daughter, Mary G. Scott, now a student at The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

He gives this advice to young Americans: "Do well that you may think well of yourself, but avoid conceit and do not wait until life is nearly spent to find out that you know very little."

Frederic Jesup Stimson

FREDERIC JESS[illegible]

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of law, [illegible]
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Frederic Jesup Stimson.

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON, author, lawyer, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, commissioner uniformity of law, United States counsel to Industrial Commission, 1901–02, was born in Dedham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, July 20, 1855. His father, Edward Stimson, was a son of Jeremy (2) and Hope (Godfrey) Stimson, grandson of Jeremy (1) and Anna (Jones) Stimson and of Col. John Jones and Mary (Sampson) Jones, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts; and a descendant from George Stimson, who came from North Wales, England, to Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1650, and was killed at the battle of Mount Hope in King Philip's War, December, 1675. His grandfathers, George Stimson and Jeremy Stimson, served as officers in the Revolutionary War, New York, and served under Washington at Valley Forge, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the American army. His uncle, Henry Augustus Stimson, Jeremy Stimson, a famous physician, graduated at Harvard College, A.B. 1804; A.M. 1807; M.D. [illegible] married Hannah Hunt, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hunt) Bird. His father, Edward Stimson graduated at Harvard College, A.B. 1845, M.D. 1848, practised medicine in Dedham, Massachusetts, and was a bank president. He married Sarah Richardson, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Bird) Richardson. He died [illegible].

Frederic Jesup Stimson was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in the country, and was for [illegible] years old. He prepared for college at the Dedham High School, and at Phillips Academy, where his father was president of the board of trustees. He studied in Switzerland, where his father was living, and entered Harvard College at Harvard in 1876, and from there graduated A.B. in 1879, A.M. in 1880. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1882, and to the New York Bar in 1885. He served as [illegible] of Massachusetts, 1884–85; Massachusetts commissioner on uniformity of law between the States, by appointment of Governor William E. Russell; a Massachusetts com[illegible]

Law, by appointment of Governor W. M. Crane, 1901–02; general counsel for the United States Industrial Commission, 1897–1901; and as a director of the Fitchburg Railroad Company; vice-president and director of the State Street Trust Company; and director of the Realty Company, of Maine.

In 1902 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District of Massachusetts, and is professor of comparative legislation in the Harvard University. He was counsel for the United States Industrial Commission, and has written many articles and speeches against the evil of "government by injunction." He also worked many years for uniform State legislation. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic State Convention of 1903. Mr. Stimson was originally a Republican, but left the party in 1882 on the Blaine issue, and thereafter he opposed the "tendency to plutocratic rule in the Republican party."

Mr. Stimson served the Commonwealth as a member of the Massachusetts Militia, being first corporal in Cadets and Troop A. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been twice married, first June 2, 1881, to Elizabeth Bradlee, daughter of Henry Ward and Elizabeth (Bradlee) Abbot, of Boston, who died in 1896; and secondly November 12, 1902, to Mabel, daughter of Richard Lewis and Sarah (Frazer) Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stimson's law publications include: "Stimson's Law Glossary" (1881); "American Statute Law" (2 vol. 1886, with triennial supplements); "Government by Injunction" (1894); "Labor in its Relations to Law" (1894); "Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States" (1895); "Uniform State Legislation" (1896); "The American Constitution" 1908; "Federal and State Constitutions of the United States" 1908. He is also the author of the following works of general literature, some under the pen name "J. S. of Dale": "Guerndale" (1882); "The Crime of Henry Vane" (1884); "The Sentimental Calender" (1886); "The Residuary Legatee" (1886); "First Harvests" (1887); "In the Three Zones" (1892); "Mrs. Knollys and other Stories" (1894); "Pirate Gold" (1896); "King Noanett" (1896); "Jethro Bacon of Sandwich" (1901); "In Cure of Her Soul" (1906). He has also written a series of magazine articles on "The Ethics of Democracy."

Edward Everett Thompson

EDWARD EVERETT [illegible]

EDWARD EVE[illegible]
Massachuse[illegible]
James Thomp[illegible]
Governor Winthrop[illegible]
from which place he [illegible]
till 1640, when he [illegible]
town of Woburn. H[illegible]
Edward Everett Tho[illegible]
same place in 1800 [illegible]
was Mary Wyman, a [illegible]
signers of the town [illegible]
Samuel Wyman, Esq. [illegible]
the Provincial Co[illegible]
Abijah Thompson, [illegible]
with two of his brothers [illegible]
and then adjutant in the [illegible]
office, in civil life, of deputy sheriff, for many years. Charles Thompson, the son of Abijah and the father of Edward, was one of the modest but respected citizens of Woburn where, as blacksmith and farmer, and a trusted officer in the First Congregational Church he was known as the friend of all, a lover of music, and a most gracious neighbor. Here in the public schools of Woburn, Edward Everett Thompson received his education, attributing much of the influence which went [illegible] ministry of his [illegible]
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he began by ente[illegible]
the pressure of [illegible]
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life, to his hor[illegible]
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that have aided [illegible]

The public offices that he has filled, and the positions of trust he has occupied are more than those that generally fall to the lot of one man, and bear their significant testimony to the high esteem in which he has long been held in the community that has honored him by almost every office in its gift. For twenty-one years he served as treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank of Woburn, and for nineteen years as trustee and treasurer of the Warren Academy Fund. Eight years he was postmaster of North Woburn. In 1871 he represented the town of Woburn in the State Legislature, for thirty years was Special and Associate County Commissioner for Middlesex County; for seventeen years was a member of the board of selectmen; twelve years its clerk and one year its chairman; was clerk and registrar of the water department of the town; was chosen to a seat in the Common Council when the town became a city — serving two years as president of the Council; in 1891 was elected mayor of the city; was chairman of the board of sinking fund commissions for nine years; and was appointed by Governor John A. Andrew, Justice of the Peace in 1865, an office still held. He has also been one of the directors of the Rumford Historical Association.

With the religious life of his native town Mr. Thompson has been no less actively connected than with its civil life. He has served as deacon in the First Congregational Church twenty-seven years; as collector and treasurer of the parish for thirty years; was ten years superintendent of the Sunday school; was several years secretary of the church aid committee of Woburn Conference of Congregational Churches, and has been a member of the state committee of the Y. M. C. A. for twenty years. This is a record of public service and trust equaled by few men. The very recounting of it reveals to us the nature of those qualities that have made him the man upon whom the responsibilities of office have been so persistently thrust. Mr. Thompson cast his first vote, as a citizen, for John C. Fremont, and has identified himself ever since with the Republican party.

In 1848 he married Sarah S. Hackett, of Wilton, New Hampshire, the daughter of Ephraim and Lois B. Hackett. Two children have been born to them, both of whom are now living, Mrs. Annie E. Strout and Mrs. Lillian T. Smith.

Francis M. Thompson

FRANCIS M. THOMPSON

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Francis M. Thompson

FRANCIS M. THOMPSON

FEW men have given more of their life to the public service in various capacities than has Francis M. Thompson, of Greenfield, Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Franklin. For twenty-one years he served the town of Greenfield as assessor, town clerk, treasurer, or selectman. He was for twenty-nine years register of probate for Franklin County, and has been for the last ten years Judge of Probate.

Judge Thompson is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side and English on the maternal, and his ancestors were among the oldest settlers in New England and prominent in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Colrain, Massachusetts, October 16, 1833. His father, John Thompson, was born in Colrain, January 3, 1789, and was the son of Hugh Thompson and Jean Miller. His mother, who was Elvira Adams before her marriage to John Thompson, June 15, 1815, was the daughter of Capt. Edward and Sally (Webber) Adams, and was born April 13, 1796. His great-grandfather, Joseph Thompson, married Jennet McClellan in Ulster County, Ireland, in 1749, and they came at once to this country, settling in Colrain. Joseph Thompson was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. On his mother's side Judge Thompson is descended from Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1632. His great-grandfather, Edward Adams, carried on horseback the mail between Boston and Hartford all through the Revolution; and his grandfather, Edward Adams, was a soldier in the army which put down Shay's rebellion.

John Thompson, father of Francis M., kept at his farm in Colrain a tavern and general store, taking country produce and marketing it in Boston. With this business and a family of eight children he was necessarily industrious, and was very quick and ingenious. It used to be said of him that he was too "honest for his own good." In 1843 he removed to a farm in Greenfield. Young Francis was brought up on the paternal farm, but did not take kindly to coun-

try life. His education was limited to the common schools, a few terms in "select school" and a finishing course at Williston seminary. His special taste ran to books of travel, geography, and history. When he was fourteen years old he had read all the books in the school district library, and was particularly interested in Stevens' travels in Mexico and Central America. This interest in travel and history had a strong influence upon his after years. At the age of seventeen he obtained a position as bookkeeper in the Neptune Iron Works at Essex, Connecticut, but he soon returned to Greenfield to keep books for Jones & Thompson, his brother-in-law and brother, at their machine shop and grist mill. Here he remained until he was twenty-two, when he took a place in a broker's office in Cincinnati, and later went into the company's New York office. In 1859 he was sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, to act as cashier of a proposed bank; but upon his advice the project was given up. He then went to St. Louis, where he opened a broker's office, which he sold out about two years later.

In 1862 he was a pioneer to the country now constituting the State of Montana, where he took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the erection of the territory of Montana, from Idaho and Dakota, and the appointment of Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio, as its governor, working both in the mountains and in Washington for this result. He was a close friend of Governor Edgerton, and became his adviser in the organization of the civil government, and was elected a member of the council or upper chamber of the first legislature. The governor and his nearest friends were in the confidence of the leaders of the Vigilance Committee, of which a nephew of the governor, Wilbur F. Sanders, afterwards United States Senator, was chief. Mr. Sanders was Judge Thompson's partner in business. Judge Thompson knew every one of the thirty or more road agents who were hanged by the Vigilance Committee; and with Henry Plummer, who played the dual part of high sheriff and robber chief, he had a close personal acquaintance. At the session of the first legislature Judge Thompson was instrumental in obtaining a charter for the Historical Society of Montana, and was chairman of the committee to establish a territorial seal. In his report he recommended what is now the seal of Montana. From the record he kept of this exciting and interesting period in his life Judge Thompson has prepared a manuscript volume for the benefit of his family.

Returning to Massachusetts in the late sixties he settled in Greenfield, where he studied law and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1876. He took an active interest in town affairs, and was elected to many offices. He became register of probate and insolvency for the County of Franklin, November, 30, 1870, and held that office until May 17, 1899, when he was promoted to be judge, which position he now fills. He has been a lifelong Republican, but votes independently when he believes it necessary. For many years he has been a vice-president of the Franklin County Public Hospital, the Greenfield Library Association, and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Being greatly interested in local history, his spare time for many years has been given to its study, and he has written a "History of Greenfield," in two volumes, which was officially adopted by vote of the town in 1904. Most of his other literary work is published in the "Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association."

Judge Thompson was married October 25, 1865, to Mary, daughter of Lucius and Susan Cordelia (Amadon) Nims, a descendant of Godfrey Nims (the ancestor of all the Nimses in America), who was the third settler in Deerfield, Massachusetts about 1670. They have one son, Francis Nims Thompson, who is register of probate for Franklin County. Judge Thompson's chief interest, aside from his official duties, is in historical and literary subjects, He attends the Congregational Church, being a member of the Second Congregational Parish. On his annual vacations at the seashore in Maine he greatly enjoys the change from indoor life afforded by sailing and fishing. His success in life he ascribes to the influence of his mother and of his grandfather, Capt. Edward Adams. From his experience and observation he offers the following advice to young people who wish to attain success: "While in another's employ make your employer's business your own; force him to think that he cannot do without your services. Take active interest in public affairs; avoid hypocrisy; be frank and strictly honest. Never become a demagogue, or waive a principle for popularity. According to your ability do your part in all enterprises for the benefit of the public. Be a man."

WILLIAM A. TOWER

WILLIAM A. TOWER was born on the twenty-fourth of February, 1824, and died on the twenty-first of November, 1904. These eighty years were years of constant activity. Mr. Tower played an influential part in the financial development of his State and in all those things which belong to good citizenship. Generously he responded to the heavy demands which were made upon his talents, sympathies and purse.

Mr. Tower was descended from old New England stock, and it was undoubtedly from this ancestry that he inherited much of his natural vigor and many of his sterling qualities. The ancestor, John Tower, emigrated from Hingham, England, in 1637 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in the same year. The particular branch of the family to which Mr. Tower belonged, however, came from Worcester County. This was determined by the fact that his great grandfather, Joseph Tower, was a skilled millwright, and his work took him into that county as early as 1768, and there he remained, in the later years of his life as the owner and manager of a mill at Rutland. The activities of the two succeeding generations were confined to the near-by town of Petersham.

Petersham was and is one of the typical smaller Massachusetts communities. It was intensely loyal to the cause of independence in the days of the Revolution, and productive of a thrifty and sturdy people whose influence counted for much in the Commonwealth. It was in that town, and under such conditions, that Mr. Tower was born. His parents were Oren and Harriet (Gleason) Tower, and he was the oldest of four children and the only son. His mother died early, but his father lived to the ripe age of eighty-four years. As a boy he received such an education as the home schools afforded, but at the age of fifteen he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Going to the neighboring town of Lancaster, he found employment as clerk in one of the local stores, and began the battle of life for himself.

W. A. Towers

He remained at Lancaster for nine years, or until 1848, and for the last three he was one of the owners of the business where he had made his start. This fact, of course, was owing to his own industry, but it was also illustrative of a conviction which he always held and often used to express. He would say to young men who were thinking of engaging in business for themselves: "You better try it. You may or may not succeed. All are not fitted to be their own employers. But I believe that every young man ought to make at least one attempt to become such, and that he should make it early in his life so that he can afford the risk which it involves."

Mr. Tower's business career divides itself naturally into two periods. The first extends from 1850 to 1865, and includes that time in which he was engaged chiefly in merchandising; and the second from 1865 to the time of his death, in which banking and railroad affairs had his attention. As a merchant Mr. Tower was identified particularly with the flour and grain trade. This began with the organization of the firm of Rice, Tower & Company at Haymarket Square, Boston, in the year 1850, and was continued through the succeeding firm of Tower, Davis & Company. Two qualities distinguished him in this field, untiring industry and boldness in the application of new methods. Most important was the establishment of direct connections with the West for the sale of cereal products. His was the first Boston house to undertake such a thing. To make a success of it required a great deal of extra work, and particularly of traveling about the country. The main part of this devolved upon Mr. Tower. He threw himself into it with his characteristic energy, and the enterprise was rewarded with success, but the strain told upon his health; so much so that in 1855 he was obliged to retire for a period of rest. However, he still retained an interest in the firm which succeeded his, and did not dispose of it altogether until ten years later.

This period of rest was spent largely in travel. On a visit to the West he made the acquaintance of Mr. George Watson, a native of Scotland but at that time a resident of Chicago, and the outcome was the organization of the banking firm of Watson, Tower & Company. This concern did a profitable business, and Mr. Tower continued to be associated with its progress until 1860 when his health forced him to return East. This return, however, was one only in the sense of a transfer of his business interests, for his home had remained in the town of Lexington, where he had established it

STEPHEN MINOT WELD

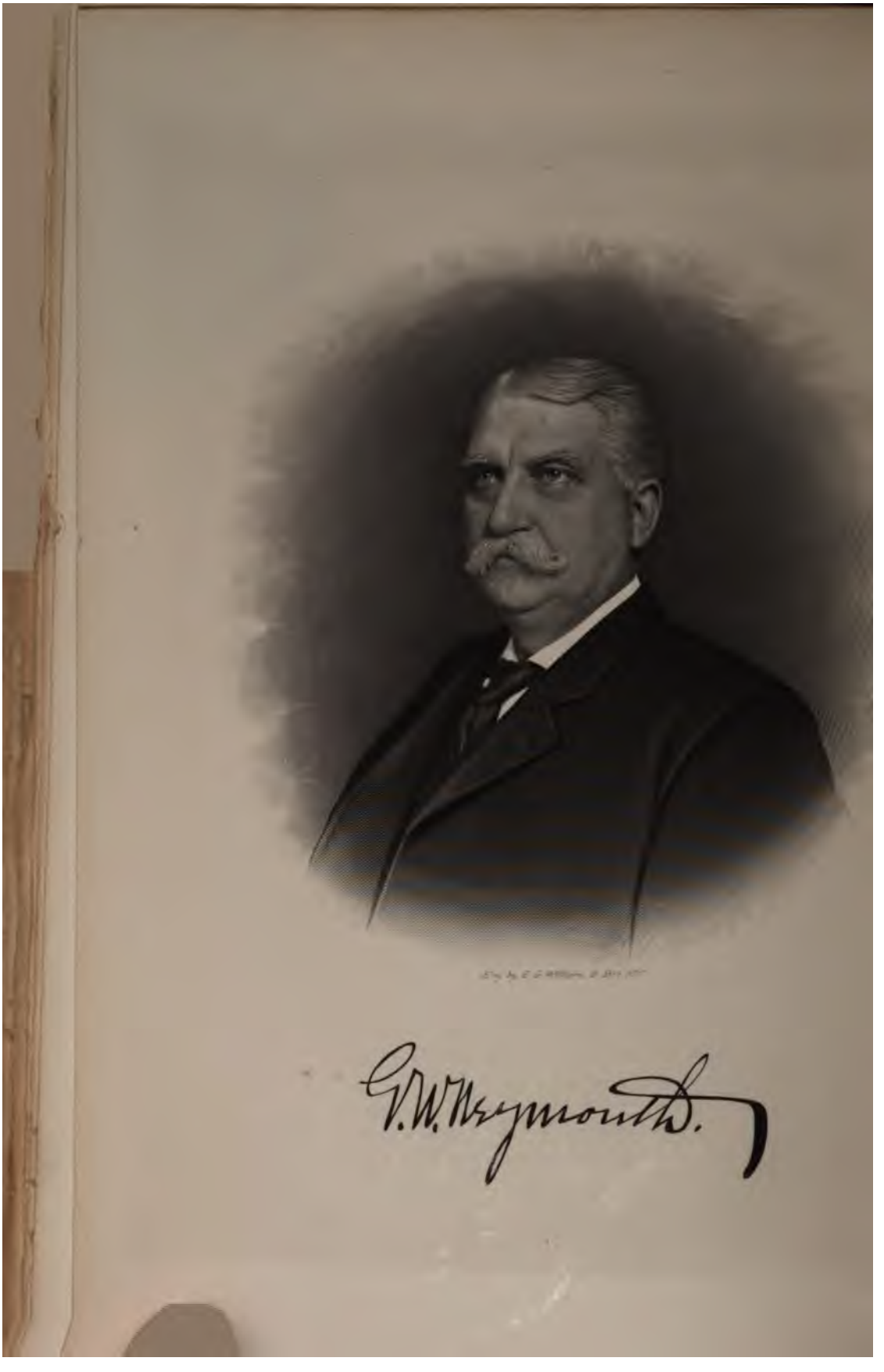
STEPHEN MINOT WELD, soldier, woolen manufacturer, cotton broker and capitalist, was born in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, January 4, 1842. His father, Stephen Minot Weld, son of William Gordon and Hannah Minot Weld, was the head of an English and Latin school, member of the governor's staff, a man of great energy and faithfulness in performing his

[illegible] their first ancestor in America, Joseph Weld, was born in England, emigrated to New England in 1632, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he soon became prominent and influential. He was a captain in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in return for the valuable services which he rendered in that capacity, the Colony granted him the estate at Roxbury, which was held for seven generations by the Weld family, and has become known as the Bussey estate and the Arnold Arboretum. Joseph Weld was an intimate friend of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, and was a brother of the Rev. Thomas Weld, pastor of the First Church in Roxbury. Capt. [illegible] died October 7, 1646. John, son of Joseph, was born [illegible] in 1623, and, like his father, became a captain and a knight in the Pequot War. He died in 1691. [illegible] was born in Roxbury, September 13, 1650, and died May 14, 1711. Joseph, son of Joseph, was born in [illegible] 1683, and died January 30, 1760. Eleazar, son of Joseph, was born in Roxbury, February 19, 1737, [illegible]. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756 and became a lawyer and Judge. His family were living at the [illegible] when the news of the British invasion which [illegible] of Lexington reached him, upon which he judged [illegible] his family to Dedham. It was, therefore, [illegible] son was born on the 8th of May, 1775, whom [illegible] Stephen Weld, in honor of his friend and pastor,

Stephen M. Weld

STEPHEN MINOT WELD

On being mustered out of the volunteer service, July, 1865, I became treasurer of the Eliot Felting mills, and after the failure of that concern he became a cotton broker in Boston and also largely interested in real estate. His social affiliation includes membership in the Hasty Pudding and A. D. Club and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity of Harvard University; the Somerset, University, Union and Algonquin clubs of Boston. His political belief made him a Republican in politics, but he voted for Cleveland in 1884 when James G. Blaine was the Republican candidate for President. His church association is with the Unitarian Church. His recreation and exercise are shooting, fishing and golfing, and the care of flowers and trees.



G. W. Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH

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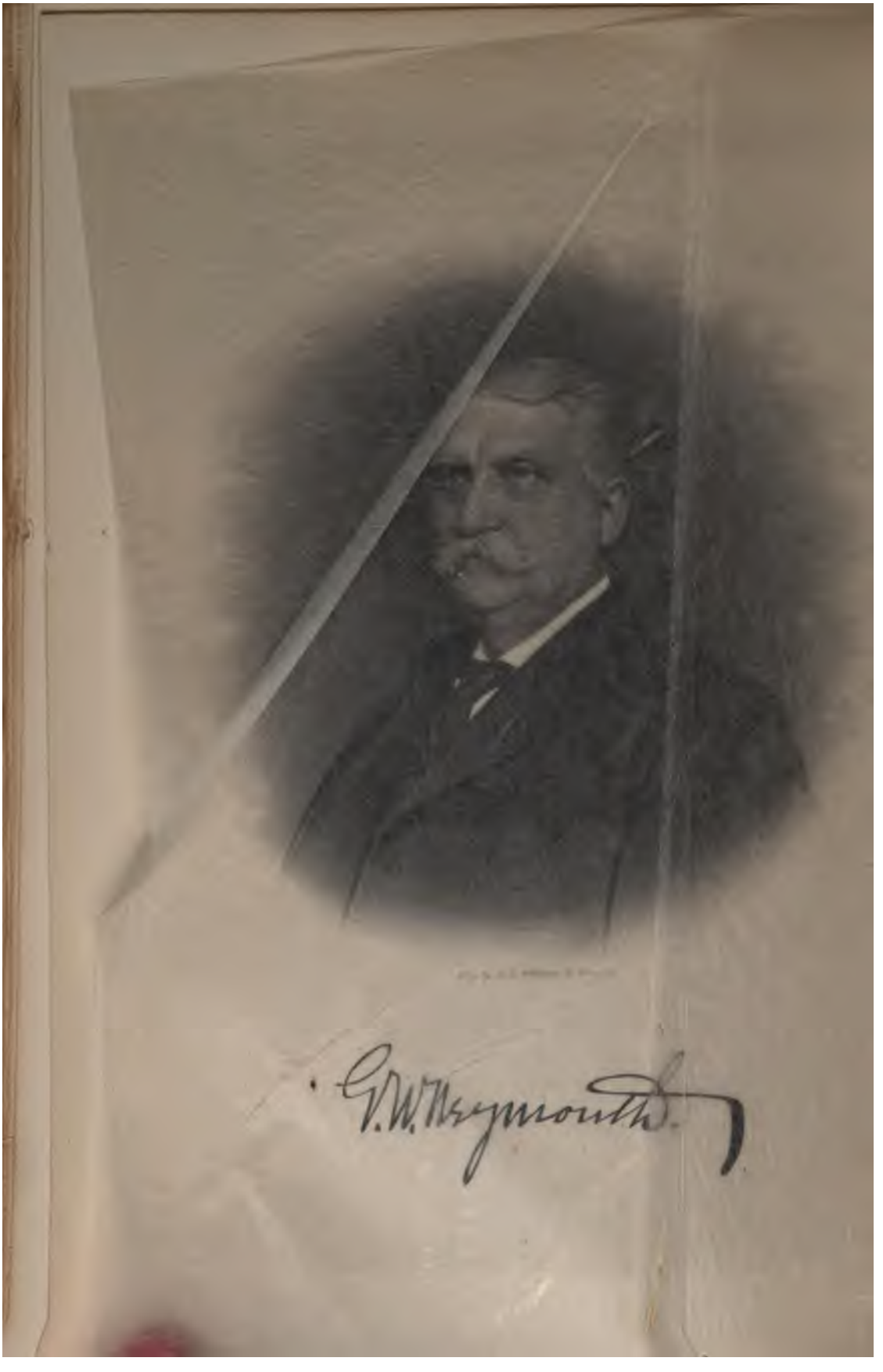

G. W. Weymouth.

GEORGE WARREN WEYMOUTH

GEORGE WARREN WEYMOUTH, manufacturer, representative in Congress, street railway and bank director, business man, was born in West Amesbury, now Merrimac, Essex County, Massachusetts, August 25, 1850. His father, the Rev. Warren Weymouth, of Vershire, Vermont, son of Shadroch and Elizabeth (Gilman) Weymouth, was a descendant from Sir George Weymouth, who resided near Portsmouth, England, and explored the New England coast as a navigator. Warren Weymouth was a Methodist clergyman, and married Charity Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dimmick) Fenno, of Hartford, Vermont.

George Warren Weymouth was a sturdy child, brought up in a country village, where he could spend much time in the woods with nature and find sport in hunting and fishing. He was fond of reading history, but cared nothing for fiction until later on in life. His mother had the best influence over him that a child could enjoy, and being strongly developed, intellectually and morally and spiritually, she shaped his course, and developed his character. He attended the public school and West Amesbury High School, where he was graduated in 1867, working during vacations, thus learning the business of carriage making, trimming, painting and blacksmithing. When he left the high school he continued in the business, which he thoroughly enjoyed, and, to quote his own words: "Always kept everlastingly at it."

He was married July 19, 1882, to Emma Josephine, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Kennison) Poyen, of Merrimac, and the same year removed to Fitchburg, where he engaged in the carriage business and became identified with the business and civil affairs of the place. He was a Republican in political faith and was elected by that party a member of the Common Council of the city, and at the close of his first term was offered the nomination for alderman which he refused. In 1890, when the board of trade of Fitchburg was revived, he became one of its most active and enthusiastic directors, and served as

president of the board. He was also a director in the Fitchbu National Bank; vice-president and general manager of the Simon Rolling Mill Company; director in the Worcester Society of the Æt Life Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savin Bank. He was a representative from Fitchburg in the Gener Court of Massachusetts in 1896; was a member of the first "Wa and Means Committee," instituted by the Massachusetts Legislatur and the same year was made a delegate to the Republican Nation Convention at St. Louis, and was elected a representative from t Fourth District of Massachusetts to the Fifty-fifth Congress by t largest majority any candidate for Congress ever received in t district before or since. In 1898 he was elected to the Fifty-six Congress. He served in Congress, 1897–1901, and was a memb of the committees on public buildings and grounds, and on pensior He became a director in the Fitchburg and Leominster Stre Railway, in the Orswell Cotton Mills and the Nockege Cotton Mil He also was a stockholder in the Wachusett National Bank of Fitc burg and in the Fitchburg Gas Company. He was also vice-pre dent and general manager Simonds Rolling Machine Compan which was founded on the invention of George F. Simonds for mol ing into various forms, while rotating on their axles between surfac moving in opposite directions, bicycle balls, screws, pedal pins, axl and numerous other articles of commerce which required to be abs lutely perfect to be of use. He was the manager of the only mill its kind in the world started in Fitchburg in 1886. He is no president of the Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Massachusett the largest and oldest concern of its kind in the world. H is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and has attained t thirty-second degree in Masonry. His religious affiliation is wit the Unitarian denomination. His recreation and amusements a "camping out," "fishing and hunting" and "traveling." H says to young men: "Self-reliance and work will be sure to ga true and permanent success." "Keep everlastingly at it."

HORACE MANN WILLARD

FEW men of our time in New England have exerted a more commanding or healthful influence as a teacher, or won a deeper or more lasting place in the memory of his friends as a man, than Dr. Willard. He was at the time of his death the principal of the Quincy Mansion School, near Boston, which had been founded and conducted by him for several years. One of its houses is the elegant and capacious structure which was for many years the home of the Quincy family. The natural beauty of the place, its outlook upon the sea, the commodious and admirably planned buildings, added under Dr. Willard's immediate supervision, together with the tasteful arrangement and ornamentation of the grounds, lent to the historic spot new charms that, while equipping it admirably for educational uses, preserved its home-like and intellectual atmosphere. The wide reputation of Dr. Willard as a skilful educator, together with that of his no less accomplished wife, brought to the school pupils from the most intelligent and refined households of the land; and some were attracted also from foreign countries. Aside from the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the instruction given, parents recognize the value of the personal supervision of the life and manners of each pupil, the domestic quietness and familiarity of the household life, and the genuinely Christian atmosphere that has pervaded all.

Dr. Willard was a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, where he was born on the twenty-fourth of March, 1842. His father, Rev. George Willard, was a minister, and for a long time pastor of various Baptist Churches. He was a man of sterling integrity and loyalty to his convictions. He was also a very successful teacher. He was greatly interested in public affairs, and was at times entrusted with important civic offices.

Dr. Willard's mother, whose maiden name was Emmerette Aspenwall, was a woman of marked individuality. She was dignified and firm in character, but was also gentle and kindly in temper, and a

CHARLES BRANCH WILSON

THE ancestors of Charles Branch Wilson came to New England at an early date. George Ricker came from England to Dover, New Hampshire, in 1670. Eleaser Keene came from England to Keene, New Hampshire, in 1623. The wife of Eleaser Keene was said to be a Swedish princess whose name was concealed for political reasons. John Butler Wilson, the father of Charles Branch Wilson, was born February 24, 1834, and died March 15, 1866. He was the son of Adam Wilson (1801–1872), a distinguished minister. John Butler Wilson was a physician of sterling character, and devoted to his profession. He married Samantha Theresa Perkins, daughter of Joseph Hartwell Perkins, 1801–1864. Charles Branch was born at Exeter, Maine, October 20, 1861. He was occupied in his boyhood with the chores of a large household, and, like many another New England lad, found the discipline thoroughly profitable. Chores that start early in the morning and follow closely during the day are the best antiseptic for the germs of indolence and indifference that overtake a boy. These kindly, regularly and exactly done, settle character.

The influence of his mother was of the best, and the atmosphere of the home was at once stimulating and quieting. He met with no serious difficulties in his education, earning board and clothing by labor and teaching. He had from the first a strong taste for nature and the studies associated with it. This was further stimulated by the works of Louis Agassiz, Hugh Miller and Joseph LeConte. Later his attention was directed to the writings of Alphonse Milne Edwards, Henrick Kröyer and Carl Claus. He prepared for college at Waterville (Colby) Classical Institute, and graduated at Colby College with the degree of A.B. 1881, A.M. 1884, and Sc.D. 1908. He was a tutor in botany 1881–84, at Colby College. His line of study and labor was prompted by original taste, supported by personal influence. He acted as a private tutor from 1884 to 1891; was professor of science in the State Normal School at Gorham, Maine, 1891–94;

Chas. B. Wilson.

post-graduate student and assistant in Zoology at Johns Hopkins, 1894–96; professor of biology at the State Normal School, Westfield, Massachusetts, 1896–98; and is now the head of the science department of that institution. He has served as assistant of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, first at Woods' Hole, Massachusetts, 1900–04, then at Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1905, and later at Culver, Indiana, 1906.

He is the author of "Nature Study Outline," designed for graded schools (1898); "Laboratory Work in Zoology" (1898, revised in 1900); "Laboratory Work in Botany" (1898, revised in 1903); "Monograph of the Argulidæ of North America" (1904); "Monograph of the Caligidæ of North America" (1904–06). He has produced numerous research papers for the leading scientific journals.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; Knights of Malta; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Boston Society of Natural History; Zoological Society of America; American Morphological Society; Springfield Zoological Club; National Educational Association. He has held the position of Past Commander and Grand Generalissimo, Knights of Malta; Past High Priest in the Masonic Chapter; president of the Springfield Zoological Club; president of the Department of Science of the National Educational Association.

He belongs to the Republican party, and has held by that political persuasion through thick and thin. He is affiliated in religious belief and action with the Congregational Church. His summer relaxation is golf; his winter, bowling.

He was married July 22, 1885, to Belle, daughter of Willard A. and Eloisa (Blaisdell) Turner; granddaughter of Asa and Sarah (Farnham) Turner, and of Stephen and Ellen (Foster) Blaisdell, descendant of Elias Foster, to whom, with his brother, King George III granted the township of Blackstone, Massachusetts.

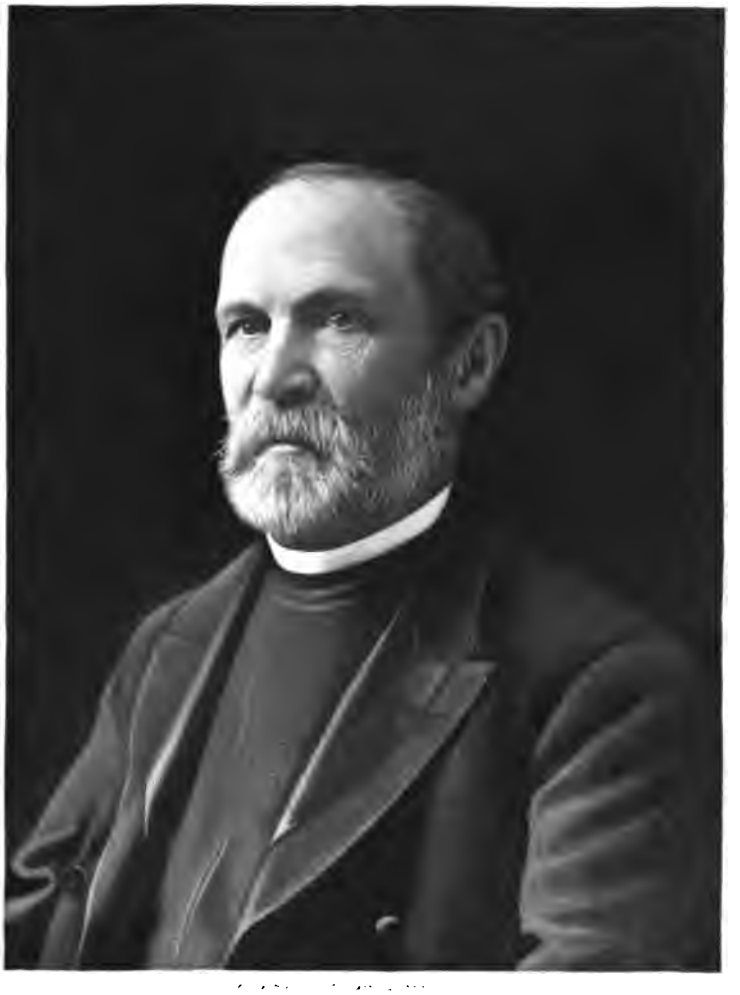
There are two children, Carroll, a graduate of Williams College and now a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, England; and John Ellis.

The general principles which have guided his own life are expressed in his counsel to young men: "Choose one line of work; choose it early in life and keep everlastingly at it; cultivate the power of concentration; work hard while you work, then relax and take proper exercise. Remember that excess is always antagonistic to true success; therefore, be moderate, temperate, pure and absolutely honest."

WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW

WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW, archæologist, historian, and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, [illegible], 1831. His father, the Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, was the son of Nathaniel and Anna (Kellogg) Winslow, and a descendant of Dr. Miron Winslow (1789-1864); was a Congregational and a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Williston, Vermont, graduated at Yale, A.B. 1825; B.D. 1828; pastor of Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, 1832-[illegible]; editor of the "Religious Magazine," 1837-40; author of many books and tracts; principal of Mt. Vernon Young Ladies' Institute, Boston, 1851-54. "America" was first sung by Dr. Winslow's Sunday-school in the Bowdoin Street church where Lowell Mason was choirmaster of the famous choir. He married Susan Ward, daughter of Joseph and Phœbe Ward Cutler of Boston, and a descendant from Joseph Pemberton and from the Rev. Benjamin Colman (1717-1747), pastor of Brattle Street church, Boston, 1699-1747, son of [illegible] and Elizabeth Colman, who came from London, [illegible] previous to 1673.

[illegible] was as a child fond of reading English [illegible] As a boy he was "handy" to have about [illegible] writers in Boston and his summers in the [illegible] Such employments made him industrious and [illegible] father's influence was strong in forming his character, [illegible] always inclined to the classics and history. Webster, [illegible] and Winthrop, his father's friends, were among his [illegible]es. He read Shakespeare largely from his twentieth [illegible]th years. He attended the Boston Latin School with [illegible] of entering either at Yale or Harvard, but his father [illegible]ed to Geneva, New York, he matriculated at Hamilton [illegible] in New York. He was editor of "The Hamiltonian" [illegible] year; aided William G. Sumner and Joseph Cook, [illegible]ding the University "Quarterly Review" in 1861, and



Wm C. Winslow

on graduating at Hamilton, A.B. 1862, he carried a letter from Edward Everett to William Cullen Bryant, editor and proprietor of the New York *Evening Post*, having been urged by friends to take up journalism as a profession. He was promised a position on that paper, but he accepted one on the *World* temporarily. In the spring he carried out a long cherished wish to prepare for the ministry, and he determined to enter the General Theological Seminary in New York.

While in the seminary he was associated with Dr. Stephen H. Tyng in editing the "Christian Times," and was honored by Hobart College, on graduating from the seminary in 1865, by the honorary degree of M.A. for his journalistic and literary work. He was admitted to the diaconate, and temporarily officiated at the church of St. John the Evangelist (Wainwright Memorial) New York City in 1865.

Mr. Winslow then studied archæology in Italy for several months, and on his return to America he lectured upon the topic. He was advanced to the priesthood in 1867, and was rector of St. George's, Lee, Massachusetts, from June, 1867 to October, 1870. He was married June 20, 1867, to Harriet Stillman, daughter of Joseph Henshaw and Mary (Davenport) Hayward, and they have one child, a daughter. While a resident of Lee he served as chairman of the school board; as vice-president of the Berkshire County Bible Society; and on two occasions as orator upon Decoration Day. On removing to Boston in 1870, he devoted his time chiefly to literary labors. He, however, continued his ministerial duties, but did not accept any permanent charge. He was chaplain of St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, 1877–81, and by 1907 had conducted services and preached in one hundred and twenty-seven Episcopal Churches in the diocese of Massachusetts. He aided in founding the Free Church Association, serving as secretary of the Massachusetts branch from its organization in 1881.

Dr. Winslow's chief work has been the founding of the American branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1883, and carrying the undertaking to a successful issue. He spent much time in Egypt in 1879–80; saw the obelisk taken down for shipment to New York City, and his many articles upon the important matters connected with his studies in Egypt were widely read. When the discovery of the site of Pithom (Ex. I, XI) was announced, he began a correspondence

with Sir Erasmus Wilson and Miss Edwards, and this led him to found the American branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1883, with which he was officially connected, for nearly twenty years, receiving no financial recompense. His official positions have been honorary treasurer, 1883–95; vice-president, 1885–1902; and honorary secretary, a position like that occupied by Miss Edwards in England, 1889–1902. The official circular of the society in London for 1899 stated that "from its foundation the Egypt Exploration Fund has received large pecuniary support from the United States, chiefly through the enthusiasm and energy of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, of Boston." By his efforts $130,000 were raised by subscriptions of members secured through him. He raised in America one half of the money needed for the preparation of over forty illustrated quarto volumes published by the Fund between 1883 and 1903. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts secured through the administration of Dr. Winslow a collection of Egyptian monuments unrivaled in any other American museum. He also secured for America one hundred and nineteen of the historical papyri of which very valuable specimens are in the Harvard Semetic Museum. It was through the efforts of Dr. Winslow that the United States was honored by a visit from Miss Edwards in 1890, and her series of lectures on "Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers," proved to be of great educational value.

Dr. Winslow names the source of his first strong impulse to succeed to "hearing my father speak and listening to such men as Choate, Everett, Winthrop, Webster, Hillard, and others among my father's friends. My associations in college and the example of the eminent men I met after my graduation inspired me the most." He considers his principal public service to be: "Arousing public interest in archæology as a science and particularly in pioneer work in interesting the public in Egyptian explorations." He did some work in the United States Christian Commission, 1865, and was in Richmond immediately after the fall of that city. His social affiliations are with the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Hamilton Chapter, of which he has served as president; the University Club of Boston and the Clerical Club, of which he was the chief founder in 1881. He is identified with no political party. His chief recreation is outdoor exercise in walks. He was long an active member of the Appalachian Club of Boston; camped twenty-seven seasons in the

Adirondack region, 1864–92; camped on Mt. Adams, New Hampshire, in mid-October, 1891, when he explored the Presidential Range. In 1892 he and Prof. R. Pumpelly cut a new path up Mt. Monadnock from the Dublin side, and in 1898 he spent three weeks in the vicinity of Mt. Kearsage, recutting a path from near the "Winslow House" to the summit. He has served as an active officer or committeeman in the Webster Historical Society; the Institute of Civics, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Society for the Promotion of Good Citizenship, which latter he helped to organize. He has read papers before the American Historical Association, Economic Society, Archæological Institute of America, New York Biographical Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Oriental Society, and other bodies, and his papers are published in their Proceedings. He was associate editor of "The American Antiquarian"; of the "American Historical Register," and down to 1906 on the staff of writers for "Biblia." He is an honorary member of twenty-three State historical societies, including five of the New England States, of the Oneida Historical Society, the New York Biographical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the New York Churchman's Association, the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., and the Danvers Historical Society, Massachusetts. He holds honorary membership in the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Nova Scotia and Quebec Historical Societies, and is an honorary Fellow of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, corresponding member of the British Archæological association, honorary correspondent of the Victoria Institute, honorary Fellow of the Society of Arts and Sciences and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. For ten years he was prelate of the St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templars, of Boston. When the German government published the great "Book of the Dead" in three costly volumes two copies were presented to America through Naville, their editor (the great Egyptologist), one copy going to the American Oriental Society and the other to Dr. Winslow.

Dr. Winslow received the honorary degree of PH.D. from Hamilton College in 1886; Griswold College made him S.T.D. in 1889; St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, Sc.D. at its centennial in 1889 "in recognition of the learning and ability with which he has con-

ducted scientific investigations." St. Andrew's University, Scotland, gave him LL.D. in 1886 and Kings College, D.C.L. 1888, in consideration of his varied services and writings, especially in archæology and history. In 1887 he received the degree of D.D. from Amherst College. At the Centennial of Columbia College he received the degree of L.H.D. His work on New England history, especially that connected with Plymouth Colony, includes scores of articles in book, magazine and pamphlet form, and his work in archæology embraces over one thousand articles upon discoveries in Eygpt made public through letters, magazine contributions, pamphlets and books, the latter including "What says Egypt of Israel?" (1883); "The Store City of Pithom" (1885); "A Greek City of Egypt" (1886); "Egypt at Home" (1891); "Egyptian Antiquities for our Museums" (1900); "Distributions of Papri" (1901); "The Queen of Egyptology," a tribute to Miss Edwards; "Ushabtis in America." His historical subjects include "Pilgrim Fathers in Holland" (1891); "Governor Edward Winslow" (1895); "Winslow Memorial" (1886).

Dr. Winslow in speaking of his own success or want of success says: "I think sometimes that I have 'covered too much ground'; yet I have always been very painstaking and careful in all data. My father was a most versatile man as writer, speaker, preacher, linguist, philosopher." He gives his advice to young men in these words: "Young men should find out just what they can best do and then push on, push on! All true and sound ideals rest on truth, honor, responsibility and a desire to make the world better."

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